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KATE FIELD'S LAST DAYS ON HAWAII.

Graphic Description of the Noted Woman's Trip.

FROM THE PEN OF MRS. M. L. TODD.

Illness on the W. G. Hall—How She Was Taken Care of—Antipathy to Kamehameha Fish Ponds—Disease Had Headway—Her Last Words.

HONOLULU, May 18.—H. H. Kohlsaat, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. Dear Sir:—When the Amherst eclipse expedition to Japan arrived here it was decided to remain for a week or two and visit the island of Hawaii and its volcanoes. After the trip through the island was over we embarked on the steamer Hall to return to Honolulu, after hearing from Mr. Lee, the proprietor of the Volcano House at Kilauea, that Miss Kate Field was expected there in a few days. At Kilauea, however, she and her friend, Miss Paris, came aboard the Hall, Miss Field looking very ill and worn. She went at once to bed in her stateroom, and Miss Paris asked the physician of our expedition, Dr. Adriance, to go in and see her. He came out soon, saying that she was seriously ill with pneumonia and exceedingly feverish.

Although having but slight acquaintance with her, I went in to see if I might not do something for her. She greeted me with much warmth, even enthusiasm, as I entered. "Oh," she exclaimed, "it is such a comfort to be on a boat again, although I usually hate a boat; but to be going somewhere actually again and to see white people once more, and up-to-date white people at that!" And she took my hand and pressed it.

Worn Out by Hard Travel. "I am only tired all out," she said, "riding all sorts of horses (for my own got a sore back), and tramping over the lava beds and looking into the condition of these natives. Riding astride is all right, but there can be too much of it. Yes, I am too tired to do anymore just now." She lay back, with her cheeks very pink, and began to ask me about our expedition to Japan, in which she seemed greatly interested. This was yesterday, Monday, May 18. Her mind continually went back to her work, however, and the social and political state of the natives.

"They are being ruined by their public schools, just as America is," she went on. "I suppose you mean that by educating everybody we spoil a great many good cooks and make a lot of inferior teachers."

"Exactly that," she said. "It's all a mistake. But they are lovely, amiable people. I've enjoyed Hawaii, but I am pained by Kamehameha's fish ponds. I can't strike any settlement on the islands but what one of those material holes is pointed out to me. When I went to see Miss Paris at Kilauea, I did think she would be intelligent enough to avoid having one on her place, but I had no sooner arrived than I began to smell malaria, so I knew there was a fish pond near by."

When I said I thought she had talked enough and would better rest, she begged me not to go; but just then we reached Kailua, where Miss Paris had to get off, and we all went ashore for an hour or two, leaving Miss Field resting comfortably. When we came back she was outside the stateroom with nothing extra over her, standing on the deck and watching some outfit being brought aboard. Dr. Adriance put her back to bed at once and told her how careless it was to get up. He had already been treating her for pneumonia.

Failed to Sleep by Native Music.

Toward evening I had another talk with her, and as it grew dark some native Hawaiians gathered near her door and began to sing their sweet and plaintive songs, accompanied by their guitar and the native ukulele. I went in and asked her if it disturbed her.

"Oh, no," she said. "Music is paradise to me, and I shall sleep all the better for it." And indeed she did sleep, apparently very peacefully, through the evening, but Dr. Adriance saw that she was

growing worse, and he stayed all night with her. About 2 o'clock a decided change occurred, and when I came on deck very early this morning he told me he doubted if she could live twenty-four hours, that she must have had the disease for some days, and that continually exposing herself in spite of it, and paying no attention to her condition, it had made terrible headway. He asked me to tell her the truth.

I thought it probable that she might have messages to leave or letters to dictate, and I went in with block and pencil, prepared to take down anything she wished. It was very hard to tell her she must die, and she seemed to take it in a dazed sort of way at first. Then she said: "Yes, yes, give me time. I must think of so many things." She lay back and seemed to become almost unconscious for a moment, and I waited, but I finally aroused her gently and said: "Miss Field, you would better tell me the address of any friends you would like to have me write to for you."

Dying Messages to Friends. "Yes, yes, I must," she replied, and gave me an address in Washington, which she spelled out carefully and accurately. Then she began to dictate a letter, which was clear enough at first, but soon became confused.

"It will need a lot of editing," she finally said, and fragments of sentences relative to her work for you came at intervals. Dr. Adriance gave her stimulants, but still she continually sank into lethargy. At last I said again: "Miss Field, who are your best friends? Whom shall I write to for you?"

"H. H. Kohlsaat, in Chicago, is my best friend on earth," she said, "and his wife is like a sister to me. If they will not take care of me nobody will." And then she closed her eyes again.

All through the morning she aroused a little as I spoke to her, but it was evident that she was rapidly dying, and her breathing became very labored. As we passed Maui she suddenly opened her eyes and looked out. The cliffs are bold and rugged and the mountains very impressive, with cloud-shadows chasing over them, and between the island and the steamer lay a bright blue strip of sea, covered with white caps.

"Oh, how beautiful!" she exclaimed, and for a moment her eyes brightened clearly. Then the lethargy came on again and I could not arouse her. Later she looked up at me as I sat beside her and said:

"What did you say was the name of your expedition, and what are you going for?"

"The Amherst eclipse expedition," I said, "and we go to Japan to observe a total eclipse of the sun, August 5th." "The Amherst eclipse expedition," she said brightly; and these were her last words on earth.

MABLE LOOMIS TODD.

UNDER TWO FLAGS.

Work on Stage Effects Begun—Be Produced in Two Months.

Work was begun yesterday on the scenery and stage settings for the military drama, "Under Two Flags," to be performed by members and friends of Company B. N. G. H.

All the parts have been given out except two, and they will be placed in a few days. Bertie Cecil and Cigarette, the two leading characters, have been assigned to a gentleman and lady whose ability to portray them is already acknowledged.

It is expected that everything will be in readiness to stage the play about the middle of August.

Beetles Still at Work.

The following communication was received by the Advertiser yesterday from Prof. A. B. Ingalls of Oahu College:

"During the past week I have observed that the blades of the leaves of certain foliage plants near and about my house have been eaten away very rapidly. Within a single night two entire blades, with the exception of the tough veins, of the large taro plants were destroyed. Stepping out upon the plants last evening at 11:30 o'clock, I found large numbers of Japanese beetles hard at work devouring the half of a leaf yet remaining to them. Securing a sheet, I managed to capture the most of them, although a good number escaped at my approach, and after laying them in water over night I made a count this morning and found the total number captured to be 446.

"For the beetles there was upon that leaf literally 'standing room only,' and prices were going up rapidly even at that late hour." They are now feeding Joe Maraden's lute.

LEICESTER HOLME LANDS A BARRACUTA.

A Gempyloid Monster Which Changed Things Around.

SOME EXPERIENCE WITH SHARKS.

Twenty-seven of Various Lengths Caught on One Trip—Captain Simerson's Experience With Sharks, Some Assayed Rich in Gold.

When the Hall left Punaluu on her last trip she had among her distinguished passengers Leicester Holme, a gentleman of means, good taste and an inclination to follow in the way of the lamented Isaac Walton, and cast a line if it was only in a wash tub.

But on the W. G. Hall there is an established rule that when gentlemen of Mr. Holme's character desire to fish his wishes are to be gratified, and he is promptly served with everything necessary to his enjoyment, from a trolling line to a heaving billow and an occasional passenger. Captain Simerson is nothing if not accommodating to tourists, and he has been known to miss his dinner in order that he might lend what assistance he could to passengers in the way of cutting bait.

On this particular occasion Mr. Holme showed a preference for shark fishing, and a sailor was ordered abaft the shaft to procure the necessary tackle. The steamer was going at a slow rate of speed, and a chunk of salt beef was dropped overboard. A fine specimen of the terror of the deep made his appearance, turned gracefully on his back and presto, the meat was gone.

"Astonishing!" said Mr. Holme with a gasp. "I'm quite sure, don't you know, that if I should go over he would take me quite as easily as he did the bit of junk."

"Not in these waters," remarked Captain Simerson; "these sharks are peculiar. I may say they are remarkable because it rarely happens that they eat a white man. I remember one time, when I was captain of a schooner on this route, losing a white passenger overboard. His loss was not discovered for a few minutes, but directly I heard of it I ordered the vessel hove to and went back to look for what we could find of the man, because he was well thought of by his wife and I knew she would want as much of him as we could find for the funeral."

"When we got back, probably four hundred yards, there was my man!" "Dead and eaten, I'll wager a guinea," said Mr. Holme.

"Not at all," promptly responded the captain, "but being towed toward us by one of the same family of sharks as the one you just saw." "Most astonishing! Why, bless me, captain. You won't mind, dear fellow, if I doubt you, will you? Towed along the sea by a shark, don't you know, is most extraordinary. Why, in English waters those things are perfect monsters and will eat a man in a moment."

With this little speech Mr. Holme sat on a soy tub and began to ponder when he was interrupted by Captain Simerson. "But that was not all. When the man went overboard he lost his hat; when we saw him being towed by a twenty-foot shark we were surprised, of course, but not more so than when a second later another shark went by with his nose high out of the water and the man's hat between his double row of teeth."

"With that understanding, Captain, we will proceed to fish for sharks." The lines were baited and Mr. Holme landed one on the deck measuring a few inches over four feet. A native sailor dispatched him and another bait thrown over and another shark measuring six feet was pulled in and the head cut off, for Mr. Holme wanted to preserve the monster's jaws as a memento.

Then Captain Simerson suggested that his stomach be opened and the contents examined. This was accomplished and an inventory showed: One holokai, one barrel stave, one coffee-walking-stick, a list of the appropriations for Hawaii, one straw hat with lei, a bottle of McBrayer whiskey

and a gold ring. Captain Simerson claimed these as salvage, and locked them up in his stateroom.

Before Mr. Holme finished the day he had landed twenty-seven man-eating sharks, varying in length from three to seven feet in length, four ooluns and a barracuta which measured six feet five inches in length. Like all good fishermen Mr. Holme carried a tape line, a pair of scales and a camera, so as to prevent disputes when he had occasion to tell his stories.

The accompanying picture shows Mr. Holme standing by the side of his barracuta. The likeness of Mr. Holme may not be a good one, but it is said



LEICESTER HOLME'S CATCH.

to be an excellent one of the fish, which was of the following dimensions: Weight, 123 pounds; length, 6 feet 5 inches; girth at broadest part, 28 inches.

It was caught from the deck of the W. G. Hall, off South Point, with a common trolling line; to land the fish it was necessary to back at full speed as the fish was gamey. Captain Simerson marked the spot with a barrel buoy painted red on the ends.

MANOA VALLEY.

Hugo Fisher Completes an Island Picture—Exhibited Today.

The Fisher art collection at the Pacific Hardware Co. store yesterday drew out a number of the ultra-fashionables who wanted a view of the pictures before any could be sold and removed. Before 10 o'clock five of the choice bits were sold, and later in the day three more, but Mr. Torbert, who manages the display, makes the sales with the understanding that the pictures will not be moved until the exhibition is over. Among the buyers yesterday were Judge A. W. Carter, Ex-Judge Widemann, W. C. Peacock and Frank Hustace, the latter securing "American River, Near Chilli Bar," one of the gems of the collection.

Mr. Fisher will finish a picture, in water colors, this morning, of "Manoa Valley." The view is a happy one, and at an hour in the day when the beauties of this picturesque old valley are at their grandest. The sketch was made some distance from the road and at a point opposite the Hopkins switch. The mountain at the left is partly in shadow, while the one on the Diamond Head side of the valley is partly hidden by a heavy cloud. Through a rift at the head of the valley the bright sun breaks through and sheds its light in a way that is wonderfully effective. Changing the colors from light green to deep purple in the shadows, and again in the opening at the mouth of the valley, it reflects on the yellow rice fields with an effect that is extremely natural. In the low lands in the distance stands a group of red-roofed houses surrounded by mango and kukui trees. In the foreground is a mass of reeds and some marsh water with limu on the top. To the right are a few weather-beaten, straggling banana plants, natural enough, and effectively placed. A number of visitors, including Mrs. W. G. Irwin, to Mr. Fisher's studio in the Williams gallery yesterday favorably commented on the painting. It will probably be placed on exhibition with the others this afternoon.

LEO F. G. HARDEN BOBS UP SERENELY.

And Then Bobs Down Again After Forging Checks.

OFF WITH SAVANNAH COIN.

Bogus Checks Passed on Merchants. Versatile Leo Makes His Way to Charleston—No Effort to Arrest Him—Tales of War in Hawaii.

The man who forged the name of Rev. Charles Strong to two checks of \$10 each, which were passed successfully last Saturday, is undoubtedly Francis Leonard Harden. He is an Englishman of good family who has seen service with the royal navy, and who has evidently knocked about pretty much all over the world.

Harden arrived here May 5 on the British steamship Drumfell. He was fired off the ship by the captain on account of some trouble he had had on board. The captain refused to let Harden have his chest of clothing, and the first thing the latter did after arriving in port was to go before Justice Naughtin and swear out a possessory warrant for his property. He was successful in getting it, there being no law by which the captain of the steamship could confiscate the property.

Harden claimed that he had done newspaper work at various times and that he at one time edited a paper in Honolulu, where he said he was a lieutenant on the staff of ex-Queen Liliuokalani. He thought a little influence brought to bear on the justice would help his case. It was very evident, however, that he was only a tyro in the newspaper business. He had a very interesting story to tell of his adventures, however, and his narrative in brief was published in the Morning News of May 7.

Harden stated that while a member of Queen Liliuokalani's staff he edited a paper in the interest of the royal party. When royalty was overthrown in Hawaii by the restless Americans who had decided to run things there, he made himself so obnoxious to the American party, according to his own statement, that he was thrown into prison. He was released after a short while, but having been involved in the plots for the Queen's restoration, he was compelled to leave. From Hawaii, he said he went to the Fiji Islands, which, after a brief but meteoric career, he left, also at the special invitation of the Government.

A good part of this story was evidently true, as Harden was well posted on the events which occurred in Hawaii about this time. He claimed to have gone then to Chile, and to have taken part in the revolution against President Balmaceda. He claims to have held various positions with the insurgents and to have witnessed the difficulty between the Chileans and the sailors of the United States steamship Baltimore, in which several of the sailors were knifed by the Chileans, who felt that the United States had been too favorable to Balmaceda. In fact, there were few places of interest where Harden had not been, according to his story, although he claimed to be only 24 years old. He looked much older, however.

After he got his clothing from the Drumfell, Harden rigged up in good style for a few days, but evidently had no cash with which to back his style, and his good clothes shortly began to disappear. For the last week or so of his stay here his appearance was rather seedy. The manner in which the checks were passed upon Messrs. Cooper and Tuberdy was described in yesterday morning's News.

Harden represented himself as being in the employ of Mr. Strong of Beaulieu, and that the latter had sent him to make some purchases. As evidence of the truth of his statements he presented one of Mr. Strong's cards. He also stated that he was to take charge of St. John's Church as sexton in a few days.

Rev. Mr. Strong tells how Harden managed to secure the information which enabled him to use Mr. Strong's name. An advertisement appeared in the Morning News last week for a sexton. There were several applicants for the position, and among them was Harden. He saw Mr. Strong but once and was referred to Mr. G. H. Remshart, the member of the vestry who had the matter in charge. Harden did not get any satisfaction out of Mr. Remshart and returned to Mr. Strong. This was Saturday. Mr. Strong was out and Harden was told to wait for him in his study. He spent some time there and finally went off. He came back in the afternoon and was informed that Mr. Strong had gone out to Beaulieu. While waiting in the study in the morning Harden had evidently improved the opportunity to rummage through Mr. Strong's desk. He found there, among other things, Mr. Strong's bank book, showing his account with the Southern Bank, and his check book, with the stubs of checks already used, and a number of old checks which had been

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

NECESSITY FOR SUMMER SCHOOLS.

Opinion of a Pedagogue in
Outer District.

LITERATURE FOR TEACHERS.

Opportunities Neglected Once Appoint-
ment is Received.—Why Teachers Do
Not Advance—Fitness for Position.
Examples in the United States.

The following paper was read before
the Kaula Teachers' Association a few
weeks ago by Harry Z. Austin, secre-
tary of the organization. It contains
much that is of interest upon that topic
which is now uppermost in the thoughts
of the pedagogues.

Whether summer schools are neces-
sary and helpful is a question that may
require careful thought before a satis-
factory answer is arrived at. And yet,
necessary before and after becoming a
teacher? we have the very positive af-
firmative answer from the most gifted
minds of the educational world. Is not
to the question, "Is special preparation
the answer to one question the answer
to the other? Let us see.

One of the most disheartening things
connected with our public schools is the
lack of fitness on the part of the teach-
ers. A large proportion of them—pos-
sibly a majority—have made less prepa-
ration for their delicate and difficult
work than they would have made for the
most ordinary trade. And this deplorable
state of things exists because the
public, the community in which it
prevails, permits it to exist. Men, as a
general rule, will not take an old piece
of machinery to be repaired, or order a
new machine of the commonest sort,
made except by a skilled mechanic. Yet
these same men will send their children
to be taught and allow their minds and
characters to be formed by some green
boy or girl who has never given one
half hour in special preparation for the
work. This is a mystery that can be
explained only upon the supposition
that such people do not realize the fact
that preparation for teaching is im-
peratively necessary, and that it can
be made.

Of course I am now speaking of the
preparation for the teacher's work,
which ought to be made before taking
charge of a school. I believe, to a cer-
tain extent, that teachers, like poets
and artists, are born, not made, because
we often find that if one has this native
gift or talent for teaching they may en-
ter upon the work without any prepara-
tion, and yet at the end of a few terms
spent in the schoolroom be found skilled
workmen. Probably they might have
acquired the skill of a mechanic in a
similar way, but the waste of material
that would attend their apprentice ef-
forts would be a positive and sufficient
barrier in that case. What a pity that
the waste of children's powers and time
cannot be estimated as easily. Every
one has heard of the reply of the cele-
brated French oculist when some one
complimented his skill in operating on
the eye. "Yes," said he, "I may have
some skill now, but I spoiled a hat-full
of eyes in learning."

Normal schools are intended specially
for the preparation of teachers for their
business, and this should be their sole
and only purpose. Academic work, as
such, is foreign to their true aim. There
can be no question, other things being
equal, that any one will make a better
teacher by attending even a tolerably
good normal school. Still, it does not
follow that such a school is the only
place where the preparation can be
made. Multitudes of most excellent
teachers have never attended a normal
school. Nor can the best normal schools
make a first rate teacher out of every
one who enters. But what I wish to
assert most earnestly and confidently
is that somewhere and somehow, by
thought, reading, instruction, observa-
tion, or all combined, the teacher
should be required to make some thor-
ough and reasonable preparation for
his work before he is permitted to en-
ter upon it.

Dr. Edwin C. Hewitt, president of the
Illinois State Normal University, says:
"There are three distinct fields in
which preparation should be made—

"First—The candidate for the teach-
er's office should become well acquaint-
ed with the nature of children, physical,
mental and moral.

"Second—He should be well acquaint-
ed with the branches of knowledge that
he is to teach." And he emphasizes the
fact that the teacher's knowledge of
subjects ought to be of a special kind:
"It must extend to underlying prin-
ciples.

"Third—He should be prepared both
in the principles and the methods of
imparting knowledge, and in the prin-
ciples and methods of governing and
managing children no less."

The same eminent authority adds:
"The teacher's preparation must not
stop with getting ready for his school.
It should continue until the last day
that he comes before pupils as their
teacher."

It has been asserted as an unques-
tionable truth that a conscientious teach-
er to be successful should make a
daily preparation for every class that
he is to teach. No matter how familiar
the subject, he should bring it before
his mind in order that he may be fresh
upon it, that he may have its inherent
difficulties clearly in mind, and that he
may adapt his teaching of it to the per-
sonal peculiarities of the particular
Toms and Jennies that compose his
present class. Furthermore, he should
not be content always to present the
subject in the same way, nor to confine
himself to the same plan of removing
difficulties. He should seek new and at-
tractive ways of presenting the most

familiar subjects, and this for his own
sake no less than for his pupils'. In no
other way can he keep out of "ruts", or
keep up his own interest in what he is
doing, and thus avoid that humdrum
monotony which is a special bane of
the teacher's work.

Again, it is fair to suppose that every
teacher is desirous of securing a better
position, with consequent better pay.
The only practical and sure way of at-
taining higher professional rank is by
daily preparation in addition to daily
preparation for his class work. Progress
means continuous work and study. It
may be so in many other things, but
certainly in the teacher's work there is
no such thing as standing still—not to
go forward is surely to go back. In
this connection I am reminded of a
story told by Mr. Phillips of Boston,
Mass., some years ago, of his experi-
ence as an examiner of teachers. One
day, after examining a candidate, he
told him that he must refuse him a cer-
tificate "Well," said the man, "I think
that is very strange. I taught school
five years ago in this very town, and
you, Mr. Phillips, gave me my license.
I think it is a pity if I don't know as
much now as I did five years ago."

Mr. Phillips replied: "I think you
do know as much as you did then, but
no more, and that is a sufficient reason
for refusing you a license."

The preparation for higher profes-
sional rank, like the preparation for
teaching, should be of a three-fold na-
ture:

First—The teacher should certainly
push forward in the subjects he is called
upon to teach. Who can gather in all
knowledge on such familiar subjects as
geography and history, to say nothing
of the higher walks of literature, sci-
ence and mathematics?

Second—He should select some de-
partment of knowledge not particularly
connected with his school work, and be-
come a faithful and constant student in
that direction. It is important that the
teacher study in the way proposed, not
simply to broaden his knowledge, to
cannot in any other way keep himself
in the true attitude of a learner, which
keeps his manhood from being smothered
in the schoolmaster, but because he
is absolutely necessary in order that he
may be fit to lead others in that atti-
tude.

Third—He ought to keep up constant
professional work by reading profes-
sional literature, books and periodicals,
and by attending and taking part in
professional meetings. The literature
of pedagogics is very considerable and
very respectable, and is growing and
improving every day, both in quantity
and character. And yet how many teach-
ers there are who never read a book
on teaching! Perhaps they do not
wish to do so. Some undoubtedly prefer
a yellow-back novel. And how many
take no teachers' periodicals! Still, those
very persons are perhaps the most clamor-
ous to be counted members of a "profession!"
What should we say of a lawyer
who did not know anything of Black-
stone? But are not many members of
the teachers' "profession" perfectly ig-
norant of Pestalozzi?

A teacher cannot afford to absent
himself from the gatherings of his fel-
low teachers—in the summer school,
the institute, the local or national as-
sociation. He needs to do this that he
may gain the quickening that comes
from social intercourse with those ex-
posed in like pursuits, as well as to be
come acquainted with the general drift
of educational discussion. But here
comes the objection from the school-
keeper, who says: "It costs money to
buy books and periodicals, to travel to
distant places and to pay hotel bills
while in attendance upon the summer
school or association. My salary is too
small. I cannot afford it." Mistaken,
deluded pedagogues, be cannot "afford"
not to do it! Money invested in this
way will pay him better in money than
if loaned on bond and mortgage, be-
cause it is the surest road and the
quickest to those places with better sal-
aries, occupied by fellow teachers, that
he is so anxious to obtain.

Having shown in the foregoing the
paramount necessity for thorough and
systematic preparation in order to be-
come a teacher, as well as while occu-
pying that honorable and exalted po-
sition, the question naturally presents
itself: "Where and by what means can
the latter be attained to the best ad-
vantage, the expenditure of time, effort
and money taken into consideration?"

My answer is, at the summer school
or institute. Indifferent teachers every-
where need reminding that the work
they have dared to undertake calls for
the highest personal culture they can
attain on earth. It was in recognition
of this fact, and as a means toward this
end, that summer schools were estab-
lished.

If there are any present who entertain
doubts of the growing necessity
of summer schools, or of the practical
advantages derived by the teachers in
attendance upon them, I beg leave to
call their attention to this from the re-
port of the Pasadena schools. Mr. Row-
ell of Los Angeles, in an address before
the Sacramento Educational Associa-
tion, said:

"In the Southern part of California
the teachers were in the habit of at-
tending local institutes every month,
and many of the lectures heard at these
meetings during the past year were of
invaluable aid to the educators. Some-
times as many as three hundred and
fifty teachers assembled."

Can there be any question as to the
good to be derived from such schools
as the Martha's Vineyard Summer In-
stitute? This school was established in
1875, and is perhaps the oldest and the
largest of the many summer schools in
the United States. Four or five years
ago it had a membership of about three
hundred. Three years ago the number
was seven hundred and fifty. Last year
twenty hundred and thirty-seven States,
territories and countries. The range of
studies includes a school of methods
(elementary and high school), under
the management of Prof. A. W. Edson,
secretary of the Massachusetts Board of
Education; a school of education and
theory, and various academic depart-
ments of the sciences, mathematics, his-

tory, civil government, languages and
literature.

The instructors and lecturers include
some of the most prominent educational
men and women in America. The insti-
tute is chartered by the Legislature of
Massachusetts and is managed by a
board of directors.

The famous summer schools located
at Chautauque, N. Y., are celebrated
the world over, and need no detailed
mention here from me.

The little city of Athens, Georgia,
never so well deserved its title, "The
Classic City," as when in 1892 the State
University of Georgia took its stand un-
equivocally on the much harassed pub-
lic school system of that commonwealth
and added a department of pedagogics,
including a spring-time school for teach-
ers, under the energetic leadership of
Chancellor Boggs, Professor White and
Dr. Hopkins.

The same year the faculty of Harvard
University announced a special course
in the methods of instruction, adapted
to the purposes of teachers and of those
intending to be teachers. Dear "Old
Amherst," formerly the most conserva-
tive of the older colleges of the United
States, as long ago as 1876 established
a summer school with twelve depart-
ments, in languages, art, literature,
mathematics, etc., with twenty-two ex-
pert teachers and lecturers, holding a
five weeks' session in the months of
July and August of each year, which is
largely attended by teachers from all
parts of the United States and other
countries.

And so I might continue to name
summer schools of high and low degree
that have been established in various
parts of the United States and Europe,
all enjoying a full measure of success.
But why trespass further upon your
time and attention? Does not the es-
tablishment of such schools prove the
need of them, and the enormous patron-
age they enjoy promptly and effec-
tually dissipate all doubts as to their
worth and utility? It follows, then,
that if the need of summer schools was
felt and appreciated in the United
States and in Europe, surely the estab-
lishment of such an institution by this
Government is a crying necessity that
ought to receive prompt attention.

But I believe that a summer school,
to be a success and of any practical
value here in the Hawaiian Islands
must be first class in every respect, for
although the distances are not so great
here as in the countries named, the
modes of transportation are so distasteful
to the majority of our teachers, and
the expense of it all so great, that it
would require something more than
mediocrity of ability and accomplish-
ments on the part of the instructors
and lecturers of a Hawaiian Summer
School to call out a large and contin-
uous attendance.

A striking test of educational ideas
in the upper region of the community
is the attitude assumed by the teachers
in view of impending changes in public
sentiment. Whenever you find the
half-dozen leading school officials
"maneuvering for position," posing
grandly in magnificent pedagogic atti-
tudes, anxious to impress upon the
community the fact that their schools
are, on the whole, the best in the Re-
public, in no way desirous that their
work should be observed by repre-
sentatives of other communities, or
examining officials, you will rightly
guess that something is going to hap-
pen in that direction, and the happen-
ing is only a question of time. These
"great educators" are of the sort who
"have no use" for anybody or anything
from the outside world, and are busily
occupied in impressing the place (sic) in
which they work with the idea that
there is nothing left for them to learn.

The observer who sees both sides of
this situation readily understands the
"true inwardness" of things educational
in those parts. The thoughtful por-
tion of these communities generally
decide upon "letting out" a big con-
tract of street cleaning, both in the
highways and byways of school life.
The result is the adoption of the Her-
culean method—turning a river
through the realm aforesaid. There is
both tragedy and comedy in the spec-
tacle overlooked by the observer, when
he thinks not only of the headlines
that will abide after the deluge, but the
huge raft of rubbish whirled down
stream with a magnificent educator
posting to the end as he disappears.
To such as these it is needless to say
Summer Schools are "nil ad rem" and
of no use.

We are compelled to witness the dis-
couraging spectacle, sometimes of a
whole body of eminent teachers, put-
ting themselves in a position to resist
the growing demand of the educational
public. Either the bad business goes
on through a general habit of brag and
blow concerning the excellence of their
own schools, or each one stands up for
himself, deprecating his neighbor, and
posing as the one elect amid the multi-
tude of the dilett. In either case
education suffers, the people are dis-
heartened, and the children left to the
tender mercies of the school room.
Ever since Horace Mann whittled the
stubborn schoolmasters of Massachu-
setts, and Dr. Ruffner "took the raw-
hide" to the venerable shoulders of the
old college dignitaries of Virginia, the
path of educational reform has been
strewn with the corpses of the resist-
ing school-keeper, whose one aim and
purpose is to keep himself in a good
place: with a second purpose, like un-
to it, to so keep school that the school
shall keep him to the end of the
chapter. The same old "comedy of er-
rors" is going on now, especially in
those parts of the country where the
progressive intelligence of the Govern-
ment is thoroughly aroused and ahead
even of what vaunts itself as the best
schools. But all things come with time
and patience and consecrated labor for
the true, the beautiful and the good.

Nitrate Takes Fire.

There was considerable excitement
along the water front in the vicinity
of the Inter-Island wharf yesterday
morning, just as the U. S. S. Charle-
ston was steaming out of the harbor. A
screw loaded with nitrate was being
hauled from the railroad wharf over to
the Inter-Island, when, upon arriving near
the Mikahela, several of the bags took

fire through the action of the sun. Other
bags caught fire and the dozen men
on the scow were kept busy dumping
the burning material overboard to pre-
vent further spreading. The men's
hands were severely burned, and the
experience they had was by no means
pleasant.

If it required an annual outlay of
\$100 to insure a family against any
serious consequences from an attack
of bowel complaint during the year
there are many who would feel it their
duty to pay it; that they could not
afford to risk their lives, and those of
their family, for such an amount. Any
one can get this insurance for 25 cents,
that being the price of a bottle of
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Di-
arrhoea Remedy. In almost every
neighborhood some one has died from
an attack of bowel complaint before
medicine could be procured or a physi-
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able, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 100 patients, and they are pleasantly
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particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES:

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LIMITED.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

J. C. CLUNEY vs. LEE WAI.

Before JUDG. C. J., WHITING, J., and Circuit Judge PERRY, in place of Frear, J., disqualified.

A person seeking to enjoin a nuisance is not required to show that the neighborhood of his residence was, until the establishment of the nuisance, a resident district undisturbed by noisy trades and businesses.

A right to such injunction may be defeated if it be shown that the neighborhood has been for many years so wholly devoted to noisy trades and businesses that the addition of one more would not sensibly add to the discomfort of the complainant. This was not the character of the neighborhood in question.

The trial Court not having made any findings as to which instruments used in the orchestra of a Chinese theatre produce noise that is a nuisance, or during what hours the noise produced by such instruments disturbs complainant's sleep, the case is remitted to the Circuit Court for a hearing upon these questions.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY JUDG. C. J.

A bill for an injunction was filed by plaintiff in August last, to prevent the erection by defendant of a building to be used as a Chinese theatre. A preliminary injunction was denied, a demurrer overruled, and a hearing on the merits was had in October. The Circuit Judge dismissed the bill and an appeal was taken by plaintiff to this Court. A synopsis of the bill is as follows:

1. That plaintiff is the owner of certain premises in Honolulu situate on King street on the hill on the Ewa side of the Nuuanu stream, which premises are occupied as a residence.

2. That for many years past the locality in which the plaintiff's said residence is situate, has been a residence district undisturbed by noisy trades and businesses.

3. That plaintiff is informed and believes that Lee Wai, of said Honolulu, the defendant hereto, is about to and is now preparing to build, in close proximity to plaintiff's said residence, a house to be operated and used as a Chinese theatre.

4. That the performances carried on in such theatres as that proposed and now about to be built and operated by the said Lee Wai, consists very largely of pounding on gongs and drums, blowing upon various wind instruments, and performing upon various stringed instruments the names of which are unknown to the plaintiff, but which produce harsh, strident and discordant tones of great volume and continuity.

5. That the time and times during which such performances are usually enacted is between twilight in the evening and midnight.

6. That the volume, discordance and continuity of the noise so produced at such performances is so great that it will be distinctly heard upon plaintiff's said premises and will render sleep and the peace and enjoyment of life upon plaintiff's said premises, to which he is lawfully entitled, an impossibility while the same continues.

7. That if the said defendant is allowed to so erect a theatre and conduct performances therein as aforesaid, it will cause irreparable injury to plaintiff and to his rights as the owner and occupier of said premises as aforesaid, by destroying his peace and quiet and injuring the value of his said premises.

The Circuit Judge found that the evidence, which consisted mainly of depositions of some sixteen persons residing in the locality, that the allegation in the bill as to the nuisance was "overwhelming in its force and sufficiency, and stands uncontradicted," and that the plaintiff, who resides under similar circumstances with the deponents would be subject to the same annoyance, but denied the injunction because the plaintiff had failed to sustain the allegation that his residence is situated in a locality undisturbed by noisy trade and businesses. The Judge remarked that "recognizing the fact that we are a cosmopolitan community, to say that what is positive pleasure and enjoyment to one portion of the populace should be decreed a nuisance *per se* to the other would be going too far without very satisfactory proof that heretofore the locality in which the plaintiff resides had been free from such disturbances as he now complains of."

We do not understand that any such burden rests upon a party seeking to enjoin a nuisance. Persons may complain of a nuisance even if they erect their dwellings where they may be affected by a nuisance already existing. An offensive trade or business may be established and carried on at a point so remote from others as in no way to disturb others, and be lawful, but it may become unlawful whenever the adjacent owners devote their property to purposes of business or residence as to render the continuance of the objectionable trade incompatible with such purposes. Taylor v. People, 6 Parker's Crim. Cases, p. 353.

The contrary principle that a person is remedied if he comes to a nuisance is supposed erroneously to be derived from remarks of Abbott, C. J., in Rex v. Cross, 3 Car. & Payne, 226, and is not sustained by authority. "It used to be thought that if a man knew there was a nuisance and went and lived near it, he could not recover, because, it was said, it is he that goes to the nuisance, and not the nuisance to him. That, however, is not the law now." 2 Addison on Torts, Sec. 367, citing Hole v. Barlow, 4 C. B. N. S. 336. "There is no such thing as a prescriptive right or any other right to maintain a public nuisance." Mills v. Hall et al., 9 Wend., 215. In Commonwealth v. Upton, 6 Gray, 473, the Court held that "carrying on a trade for twenty years in a place remote from buildings and public roads does not entitle the owner to continue it in the same place after houses have been built and roads laid out in the neighborhood, to the occupants of and

travelers upon it is a nuisance." The reason for this rule is that the use and enjoyment of his land by a person must have reference to the rights of others and be subordinate to general laws which are established for the benefit of all. "It is only when a neighborhood has been for years so wholly given up to establishments devoted to noxious or disagreeable trades that the addition of one or more will not add sensibly to the discomfort of a complainant that his right to an injunction will be defeated."

Cleveland v. Citizens' Gas Light Co., 20 N. J. Eq. 201.

In Chap. 20 of Wood on Nuisances the learned author maintains with vigor the proposition that though there can be no prescription for a public nuisance, there can be one for a private nuisance. The case before us does not call for a ruling upon this question, for when the bill was filed the alleged nuisance was merely prospective, the theater being in process of erection, and there is no pretence that the other Chinese theater in that neighborhood had been in existence for twenty years.

But is the neighborhood wholly devoted to Chinese theaters producing noises like those complained of? The proofs are that for many years a Chinese theater was in operation on King street, west of the bridge over Nuuanu stream. This was 830 feet distant from plaintiff's residence, and it was established there before plaintiff made his residence there, but it had been removed when plaintiff's bill was filed. Performances in the next Chinese theater built in the neighborhood were begun in January, 1895. It is 725 feet from plaintiff's residence. The proposed theater was begun in August of that year, and is nearer still to plaintiff's residence, its rear being 510 feet from it, as appears by the survey in evidence.

Upon this showing we cannot say that the neighborhood is so wholly devoted to noises of the character complained of that the addition of one or more Chinese theaters with its orchestra would not sensibly add to the annoyance and discomfort of the plaintiff. The fact, if it be a fact, that the plaintiff did not complain of the orchestra of the Chinese theater 725 feet from him is nothing against his complaining of the one 510 feet from him.

That noise alone may be the subject in equity for an injunction is unquestioned. Wood, Nuisances, Sec. 611.

Pending the appeal we understand that the defendant, being unrestrained by injunction, has completed his theater and that it is in operation, presumably with an orchestra of the character alleged, which we find from the testimony of competent witnesses to be indispensable to the performance of Chinese military dramas. We have no doubt that the loud and discordant noises produced by some of the instruments used, though pleasing to Chinese audiences who gather there (not necessarily all residents in the locality), are annoying and disturbing to the plaintiff and the neighborhood in general at night, during the hours generally devoted to sleep and quiet.

We are not authorized to compel the removal of defendant's building itself, for it is not objectionable as a structure, nor will we enjoin the performing of Chinese or other theatrical or operatic performances in the said structure, for of themselves they disturb no one; nor can we enjoin musical accompaniments if not so "loud, harsh, strident and continuous" as to be a nuisance. The plaintiff has shown by the affidavits of a large number of credible persons living within the acoustic sphere of the noise of instruments used by the orchestra of a Chinese theater that such noise would seriously interfere with their sleep and quiet. But there is no exact testimony showing what particular instruments used in such an orchestra produce the offensive noises. We do not feel warranted to enjoin the use of all and every kind of Chinese musical instruments, but only of such whose noise would disturb the complainant in the enjoyment of his quiet and rest. Nor, considering the evidence in this case, are we willing to enjoin the reasonable use of even a full Chinese orchestra with its objectionable instruments at such hours of the day or night wherein the noise so made would not disturb the quiet and rest of the complainant, remembering that the complainant alleges in his bill that the time in which Chinese orchestras play is between twilight and midnight.

The evidence shows that the noise produced by the instruments out of which come "harsh, strident and discordant tones," annoys and disturbs complainant only to this extent, to-wit, in that, being produced at unreasonable hours, it seriously interferes with his sleep, or, rather, attempt to get sleep. In other words, complainant has failed to prove affirmatively that the aforesaid noise is such as to annoy or inconvenience him at any time other than that devoted by him to sleep, and consequently, further inquiry in the Circuit Court should be limited, on this branch of the case, to the question of what are the hours within which the production of said noise should be enjoined by reason of its interference with complainant's sleep.

We think that an injunction ought to issue enjoining the use of said objectionable instruments during the hours within which the noise produced by them interferes with complainant's sleep. The case is remitted to the Circuit Court of the First Circuit for a finding upon these two questions, to-wit: As to what are the objectionable instruments, and what are the hours within which their use should be enjoined.

L. A. Thurston and A. G. M. Robertson for plaintiff. Hartwell & Stanley for defendant.

Honolulu, June 13, 1896.

Mr. James Perdue, an old soldier residing at Monroe, Mich., was severely afflicted with rheumatism but received prompt relief from pain by using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "At times my back would ache so badly that I could hardly rise. If I had not gotten relief I would not be here to write these few lines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done me a great deal of good and I feel very thankful for it." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for H.I.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii. In Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and L. E. WAITY, Copartners under the firm name of Bishop and Company, plaintiffs, vs. CECIL BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, under said will, and J. A. WALKER, Executor under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. MCINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker, TA-LULA LUCY HAYSLELD, and FREDERICK H. HAYSLELD, her husband, WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation; WALTER H. HAYSLELD, LUCY T. HAYSLELD, FREDERICK H. HAYSLELD, Junior, a minor; DAVID KALAKAUA HAYSLELD, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSLELD, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceedings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1895, notice is hereby given that the property hereinafter described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Alifanali) in Honolulu, 1st and 2nd of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 20th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

The following in said Honolulu located near the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on Alifanali and Queen Streets, described as follows: Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (back) end of the Opera House 79 feet; on Millani Street 261 feet; from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street; thence on Queen Street 242.5 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 382.2 feet with a right of way 4 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 169,125 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting:

First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of C. T. Gilch, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 20, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Kawasaka to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 27, folio 229.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Appana 1, L. C. A. 8315 and in Royal Patent 8326, L. C. A. 8328, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 98, folios 164-166.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kalaina to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-452.

Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa Halekauanui mentioned in deed of Emma Kalelelanani and others to W. M. Gibson dated May 13th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina mentioned in deed from Kalo and Kalaina to W. M. Gibson dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. Royal Patent 1196, and in Royal Patent 1196.

Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Ranch, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as Ahiakua of Paeahi, containing 28.7 1/10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7693, and in deed from L. Halealea, Liber 10, folios 264 and 265.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Keshakapa, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7444, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1867, of record in Liber 23, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunalei, containing 342 3/8 acres, described in Royal Patent 6770, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3045, containing 28 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 43, folio 359.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3208, containing an area of 296 1/8 acres and all the tracts conveyed by deed of Kelihiue and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 330, and in deed of Kalo and Kalaina to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 389, and in deed from Keshakapa to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 325.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uliama Pashao, another name for Uliama, dated November 27, 1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33, and described in Land Commission Award 5566, Royal Patent 5137, containing 39 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent Grant 2903, containing 52 1/10 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by Puupai, by deed dated April 24, 1864, recorded in Liber 20, folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 5417, B. conveyed by Kamaika and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1865, recorded in Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10,028, containing 7 1/10 acres, conveyed by Kalo and Kalaina to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1895, of record in Liber 19, page 407.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 8317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated January 30, 1867, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4766 conveyed by Kewas-mahi and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 328.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4767, L. C. A. 10,041, conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of record in Liber 47, folio 42.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 368, to Kaina conveyed by K. Kaina to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 25, 1885, recorded in Liber 95, folio 125.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai of which the said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1882, and the 31st day of August, 1887.

LEASEHOLDS.

First.—Lease No. 157 from the Hawaiian Government of Paomai containing 9078 acres, and of Kapaemahu, containing 261 acres, expiring January 1, 1916, annual rental \$600, payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 128 of Kealia An-pua, Pawili and Kamao, containing 8300 acres, expiring June 23, 1906, annual rental \$150, payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 226 Mahana, contain-

ing 7973 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kaunolu, containing 7800 acres, expiring February 1, 1907, annual rental \$350, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows: The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson departing on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 550 cattle, more or less, 200 horses, more or less; also all wool presses, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of Lanai.

OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kia Nahaoleluna to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kalaina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2, to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 189.

TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties.

The land of Kalulu on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-at-will, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property without charge.

All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers.

Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

P. C. JONES, Receiver, Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort street, Honolulu, May 25, 1896.

JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK. Diamond Block, 75-79 King Street.

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New Goods by every Steamer, crisp and fresh from the factory, purchased for spot cash, by experienced buyers and personally selected.

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Our Boots and Shoes from Niihau to Hawaii by every steamer, all over, everywhere.

What Now?

Wide awake buyers make their purchases where they get the best treatment and the best and largest stock to select from. Fine goods for a little money.

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It is a broad gauge policy in all things that make

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

Successful Above All Others. Fort Street.

Bona Fide Closing Out Sale!

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COST PRICES!

We have decided to close out our entire stock of gents' furnishing goods. Shall not handle them any more.

We intend to devote our entire time to our increasing MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS.

Now is the time to purchase underwear, neckwear, shirts and hosiery at cost prices.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

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C. HUSTACE, Wholesale and Retail Grocer LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST. Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed. TELEPHONE 119.

CLARKE'S

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Flood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

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Capital - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,650,000
Total reinsurance - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies - 8,250,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000
Total reinsurance - 43,250,0

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1896.

Some idiot has attempted to be very funny by publishing a "Synopsis of What the Legislature of 1896 Did for the Hawaiian Islands." The pamphlet is full of blank pages except that on the last page appear the words "Has anything been omitted?" The only redeeming feature about the pamphlet is that it furnished work for some printing establishment and in consequence a little more money has been put into circulation. The author wisely withheld his name.

Admiral Belknap says that Great Britain might as properly take Dr. Jameson to the Transvaal border and compel the Boers to receive him as to force Hawaii to admit Ashford again after he has been banished for conspiracy against the Government. The effrontery of such a proceeding is so clear that it is incredible that it should even be considered. This is all very true, but we'll wait till Great Britain attempts to force Ashford upon the country before worrying very much. The English would find as hard a nut to crack in Hawaii as they have in the Transvaal.

It has been suggested that when the next Fourth of July comes around those interested in the Hawaiian celebration pursue different tactics from the methods used this year. In the first place, there should be a public call for a meeting of citizens. Notwithstanding the excellence of the personnel, privately appointed committees are not in keeping with popular celebrations. Having accomplished a proper organization there is no reason why the program cannot be easily arranged and well carried out. It is to be hoped, however, that before July 4, 1897, events will be so shaped as to wipe out the problem of a double celebration.

The reference recently made to the effect that the readiness of American citizens of this country to fire on the troops from the Philadelphia was an evidence of a lack of loyalty to the old flag is a direct insult to every member of the American colony who stood by this country in its hour of need. The contemplated landing of the American troops was nothing more or less than a contemplated act of piracy. Had the marines landed, the Stars and Stripes would have been disgraced as they have never been before in the history of the United States. Thanks to the pluck of the American supporters of the Hawaiian Government, the Chief Executive of the United States was given a lesson in loyalty and patriotism that he will never forget to his dying day. What good effect that lesson has had upon him we cannot say, but the American people, the bone and sinew of the American Republic, have not failed to note the incident and to honor their fellow-countrymen in Hawaii for the firm stand for the principles for which men have willingly given their lives to defend.

The whole account of Slaten Pasha's twelve years' captivity and final escape from the followers of the Mahdi is one of the most romantic episodes of the country, but probably one of the most curious incidents is the story of his sword. In 1883 he surrendered at Darfur and gave up his sword, which he had received on entering the Austrian Army, and on which, when he entered the Egyptian service, he had had his name engraved in Arabic characters. In 1895, when he had escaped and went to London, his sword was returned to him. It had been bought by a tourist by a native on the Nile. The explanation is that the Mahdi presented Slaten's sword to one of his followers and that when the Mahdists were defeated by General Grenfell in 1889, the owner of the sword was killed and it was picked up by the villager, who sold it to the tourist. But it certainly was a wonderful restoration of lost property. That same sword has started with its owner once more for the Sudan, and may yet be buried in the heart of him whom Slaten calls "my tyrannical master and life-long enemy, the Khalifa." After reading a full account of Slaten's adventures it is not surprising he feels as he writes.

Mention was made in this journal of bicycles for the police, but the cycle has gone clean ahead of that record. Police, kings, farmers, merchants and mechanics, brave men and fair women may use bicycles, but with all their indorsement the bicycle could never have reached the height of dignity it now has. The cycle has caused some rivalry, and also some pretty writing.

Viewed from the standpoint of Puck and Judge, it is humorous. Viewed from the standpoint of Life, it is archeological. One of the latest numbers of Life solved the vexed question of the Venus de Milo by irrefutably showing that the statue was meant to represent a Venus on her wheel. But we must now approach the subject of cycling in neither its humorous nor its archeological aspect. It must be approached with veneration. From the columns of the Queenslander we learn that a Bishop of that colony performs his ecclesiastical and episcopal visiting on a cycle! Visions of local Bishops flying around on wheels fills the mind with satisfaction and the eye with peace. It is stated that a Bishop's costume is an ideal one for cycling, the gaiters doing away with any need of trouser clips. Reverently we wait for the Episcopal wheel.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The United States have further protected themselves from the tide of foreign immigration. Criminals, diseased or pauper immigrants have been shut out for some time, but now there is to be an educational test. By the new bill "all male persons between sixteen and sixty who can not both read and write the English language or some other language" are to be excluded.

Of course all depends upon the enforcement of the law, and it will be hard to enforce, for at the main ports of entry a perfect army of linguists will have to be on hand. The immigrants into the United States are a polylingual set of people. Set aside such widely known languages as French, Spanish, Italian or German, there is Malay, Hindu, Pushtu, Icelandic, Finn, and goodness knows how many more. A column might easily be filled with them. Is the customs department of the United States going to keep a professor of each of these on tap, as it were, at the principal custom houses? Or will one set be kept rotating, or rather oscillating, between San Francisco and New York. The professors would have rather a hard time of it.

The chances are good that there will not, in everyday practice, be a strict observance of the law. The best feature about the measure is that it is one more step forward in the movement to regulate immigration into the United States.

CONTENTS OF BIG DAILIES.

The subject of the matter used in the large dailies of the United States is commented upon from both sides of the continent. In San Francisco the Argonaut wages continual war and in New York, Life is ever keeping the subject before the people. One of the most striking cartoons in Life appeared in the last number received. It represents a hideous monster crawling out of a sewer, its jaws dripping with filth and its body made of "scare heads" from newspapers dealing with the worst of social crimes and pushing its pearsome head among a group of pretty and innocent school children. The cartoon was satirical but true. Take up any of the great dailies and you find matter in them which is of no news value whatever, and is essentially salacious. If a great crime is committed there is good reason that people should know of it. But there is no earthly reason why all the disgusting details should be given. Why should we have gore and filth poured into the family circle?

Of course, on the other hand, the newspaper proprietors turn round and say, if we did not supply these details we should go astern. Where we are making hundreds of thousands now, we would be making nothing at all. We must cater for the public taste. It is a pretty poor comment on the public taste, however. A reform will come some day and the great dailies become fit for reading "virginibus puerisque" or in plain English, for our boys and girls. There has been much matter in some of the late files from the Coast which has been utterly unfit reading for any young people, in fact, a youth or maiden might just as well read the Police Gazette as some of the great Pacific Coast dailies.

A COMING EDUCATOR.

Professor Alexander, through the medium of educational friends at the coast, has secured for the Summer School Professor F. B. Dessler, Ph. D., of the State Normal School at Los Angeles. Professor Dessler is one of the three or four strongest pedagogical men in the State of California, and his reputation is national. He studied under Stanley Hall at Clark University and received high praise for his work there. For the past two years he has been at the head of the department of pedagogy in the Los Angeles school. There he has dealt with every-day questions of practical school work, and has had very successful experience in directing the studies of teachers in the schools, especially in connection with the County Teachers' Institutes.

Dr. Dessler is thirty-seven years old. In earlier years he had experience in

teaching in district schools in Indiana, and had also experience as high school principal and superintendent of schools in that State. One of his most important contributions to science, "Studies in the Psychology of Touch," may be found in the American Journal of Psychology, Vol. vi., No. 3. The Professor is also a collaborator on the new German pedagogical magazine, "Die Kinderfehler." It must be further added that the Professor is an able and a fluent speaker.

To obtain the services of such a man is decidedly for the advantage of the Hawaiian public, and Professor Alexander is to be congratulated upon the success that has crowned his efforts to get a good pedagogical man to lecture to the teachers here.

The presence of such a man will be inspiring and will help to bring our educational system in touch with that of California. And that is what we decidedly need. The whole fabric of the American body politic is based on its free schools, and if we are to join that body politic we must get our teachers and schools in line with theirs.

DECISION AGAINST THE TRAMWAYS.

Another court has spoken upon the injustice practiced upon the people of Honolulu by the Hawaiian Tramways Company. The rights of the people are sustained, and it is to be hoped that this is but one item in the riot act which the people will continue to proclaim until Honolulu is provided with street-car accommodation that is at least worthy of the name and carries with it some of the features of modern progress.

Judge Carter's decision given on Wednesday in the two Tramways cases is broad and comprehensive. It disposes completely of the corporation's contention that it can evade the decision of the District Court requiring a five-cent fare between two points, by making the public change cars in the middle of the journey and paying fare on both cars. The Court says: "The language of the statute is not ambiguous. It provides that within Judd street, the Industrial School and Punahou street the fare shall be 5 cents for each passenger. In the first case the car made one continuous trip within the limits defined by law, and the fare was 5 cents. It is equally clear that the defendant company was entitled to but one fare of 5 cents in the second case. By a mere change of cars the company company does not become entitled to an additional fare. There exists one general system of street railway within the points above mentioned, and where a line on one street crosses or connects with a line on another street, a passenger who has paid his fare is entitled to ride upon such cross or connecting car within the statutory limits without paying on additional fare."

This decision obviously includes the right of transfer from the Valley line either direction.

It remains to be seen whether the Tramways Company will endeavor to evade this decision by further shifting of routes or changing of time tables. In any case it has been playing with fire in the past, and will be in the future, unless it accepts the decision of the Circuit Court, at least until an appeal can be decided by the Supreme Court. Until a proper transfer system is established the company is laying itself liable to as many suits for the penalty of one hundred dollars as there are citizens who feel disposed to bring them. The public has been tolerant in the past, but it may feel disposed to make the company pay for any further obstinacy.

NORTH POLE EXCURSION DIRECT!

The expedition to the North Pole via balloon is not regarded by some scientists and experienced balloon men as very likely to attain success. At the same time, if we go back to the time of Columbus, an expedition across the Atlantic was not regarded as likely to be a success. But the diversity of opinions upon the subject shows how little we know of the upper air.

We know something of the prevailing winds close to the surface of the earth or of the ocean, and by observation have some knowledge of the upper currents, but our knowledge is crude and undigested. As to the currents about the pole from latitude 70 degrees north, a stretch of about 1350 miles, we know absolutely nothing. The expedition of Andree and his companions is, therefore, looked upon by a large number of people as little better than wilful suicide.

Still, much has been done in the way of practical ballooning of late years. Fifty ascents in free balloons and twenty-five in captive balloons have been made in Berlin lately and careful and accurate scientific observations have been made. Of course these observations lie in the direction of the motion of the air and its temperature.

Of these ascents the highest was 21,500 feet, which is the greatest elevation ever reached with a human being in the

balloon, though balloons carrying self-registering instruments have gone up to the height of 59,000 feet. At such heights the cold is intense, the thermometers registering 101 deg. Fahrenheit below zero. The cold of space must therefore be awful. Such experiments make us realize somewhat of what is beyond the range of our little world. Absolute silence and absolute cold. The average decrease of temperature per hundred feet is now ascertained to be 0.49 Fahrenheit. The ordinary books give 0.10 Fahrenheit, but the Berlin experiments prove them wrong.

The increase of wind velocity with high elevation is another thing that has been thoroughly established. Thus at a height of 3,000 to 10,000 feet on a clear, almost calm September day, the wind velocity was scarcely six and a half miles an hour, between 13,000 and 20,000 feet, it was over thirty-five miles an hour, and a pilot balloon which reached a height of nearly 60,000 feet was carried at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

Man has made and continues to make himself master of the forces of nature. He may then become master of the air as he became first master of the earth and then of the water. There certainly seems no limit to what the intellect of man can reach. It has in turn controlled and made a slave of most of the great forces; whether it can fully control all is what no one knows at present.

NATURALIZATION AGAIN.

One of the newborn "truly loyals" who has taken up the naturalization question makes the contention that surrender of citizenship is not surrender of nationality. In the physical sense of the word this is true, but in no other. The man born in France is always a Frenchman, he is of French flesh and blood and must be born again to surrender his nationality. As affecting the legal standing of the Frenchman, however, when he goes to the United States and surrenders his French citizenship, he surrenders his French nationality. As a nation his native country has nothing to demand from him, he is absolutely and completely denaturalized, and from the time he holds up his right hand to fore swear his allegiance, France as a nation knows him no more.

Turning to Hawaii, where rights of citizenship are granted without naturalization, it is claimed that no man can show true fealty to the land of his adoption without becoming naturalized. This depends entirely upon the man. One thing, however, is certain, if he is not loyal to the country under the special rights of citizenship granted, he will never be loyal as a duly naturalized citizen. Providing he has shown due fealty as a special rights citizen, it might then be asked, why should he object to take out the regular papers of naturalization, which is only one little step further?

At just this point the political conditions of Hawaii step in. The constitution of the Republic of Hawaii declares for annexation to the United States. The foundation rock of the Governmental principles shows on the face of it that the political conditions of the country are in a transitory state. The people of the country, loyal aliens and native sons, after a continuous struggle, have come to the conclusion that for the proper protection of personal and property rights Hawaii must needs be under the steady hand of one of the great nations of the world. To bring up the question of naturalization at this time, to compare Hawaiian naturalization with American, British or French naturalization at this time is utter and absolute political rubbish. It can only be regarded as a shabby subterfuge to carry possible favor in Washington. It would be naturalization as a political move and not naturalization as a display of fealty. The "truly loyal" would find that the political eyes in and about Washington are not as weak and shortsighted as some of the enthusiastic denizens of Hawaii give them credit.

The so-called aliens of Hawaii are exercising rights of citizenship given them by the law of the land. Neither the Government or any supporter of the Government has the right to attempt to force naturalization or place the naturalized citizen on a higher plain of loyalty than the aliens granted special rights of citizenship. Such action on the part of the Government would be an inexcusable breach of the law. The advocacy by the individual of such action simply discloses the hand of the ward politician, who under the guise of true loyalty attempts to fob the people in order to obtain personal ends.

Until the United States has either accepted or refused to include this country within its body politic, the discussion of naturalization has no place in Hawaii.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The departure of Adjutant Egner of the Salvation Army gives occasion to consider the position of that body.

Like all such movements, the Salvation Army, in its commencement, met with opposition and its methods invited ridicule. This has been overcome and one forgives the methods for the good done.

The Salvation Army is really an outcome of a body known as the Christian Mission, which was formed in 1865 and whose object was to deal with the lowest classes. Fourteen years later there were one hundred and four corps and that formation was celebrated by a great "Hosanna" meeting at the headquarters on White Chapel road. Now the forces of the Army number hundreds of thousands, and their influence is felt in every part of the globe.

The Army has fought down prejudice and has acquired such a position that its members, like the Sisters of Charity, can go into the worst parts of a great city without fear of insult. But to acquire this position the original members had to pass through a very severe trial.

In San Francisco the Salvation Army stands high in the estimation of all classes of people. The depression in trade and agriculture a few years ago caused thousands to be in a semi-destitute condition, and the Salvation Army bravely grappled with the situation and its good organization enabled its members to do an amount of good which has never been forgotten.

Here the members of the Salvation Army have not had to face the opposition which they have found in other places. They have never been mobbed, or had stones thrown at them. They have, in fact, met with the most cordial sympathy in this work and have received ready assistance. Their work has not had the same "booming" success apparent in many other cities. However, they have done good in a quiet way.

The very fact of not having met vigorous opposition is, we believe, the cause of the Army not having been as prominent here as elsewhere. In point of fact, what can an Army do in an aggressive way with a people who agree that what it is doing is right?

The presence of people, however, who devote themselves to a good cause, who go to the very lowest among the community, who live pure and simple lives, who are an example of self-devotion, is a benefit to the people that they live among. And in this the members of the Salvation Army in Hawaii have done and are doing a great deal of good to the country. And as such we honor them.

What the outcome of the Salvation Army will be it is hard to predict. It is by no means the only religious organization which has set out with high ideals and great personal sacrifices only to find that as success crowned the plans of the founders, it also sapped the vitality of the organization. Such a fate overtakes almost every human effort in this direction. As long as there is the pressure from without, so long will the energy be kept up within, but let the pressure be withdrawn, let brilliant success come, and the downward grade is often entered upon.

TEACHING AS A PROFESSION.

President Schuman, in the pages of the Forum, says that the next development in the universities will be a graduate school of pedagogy, which will be open only to college graduates or persons of similar standing, which will uplift, ennoble and liberalize the teaching profession—as schools of law, medicine and technology have already dignified the callings of the lawyer, the doctor and the engineer.

There have been other expressions of opinion upon this important matter. To be a thorough teacher, one that works on broad, not narrow, lines, a man or woman needs a university training. The normal school does not give what the school of pedagogy at a great university can give. The normal school is far too narrow in its scope. It does not work on broad university lines. The school of pedagogy must require of its pupils some hard and general previous training, and must be, in fact, a post-graduate school.

The time will come when it will be as impossible for a teacher to practice his profession without having passed through a university as it would be for a doctor to practice medicine without a proper training. The time is far off, but it most assuredly will come.

Much has been done to advance the profession of teaching; the teachers of the present day understand their profession far better than those of the past, but it is very few of them who thoroughly understand it in all its broad bearings. A mere smattering of psychology does not make a teacher. The science of pedagogy is much further reaching. True, it rests on psychology, but as a recent writer says, it finds the definition of the aim of education in ethics; it traces the development of educational principles, and studies comparatively the great national systems of education evolved by the different civilized peoples; it sets forth the best practice of the present

day in the art of teaching; it includes a large number of practical topics, such as school organization, buildings, etc., and receives valuable aid from a number of sources, such as medicine, sociology and aesthetics.

EUROPEAN SLAVE TRADERS.

What is written by the French about the Germans, or the Germans about the French, needs to be taken with a considerable grain of salt. Edward Guillaumet, a member of the French Chamber, however, has been going for his own people, and the Christliche Welt of Leipzig has been showing up the Germans, so that it seems that we in each case get the truth. The question is the slave trade in Africa.

Guillaumet draws attention to the fact that the French have made use of slavery as a means of enriching their own people. He points out from documentary evidence that the French officials, "in accordance with the custom of the land, captured as booty of war," the natives of the villages they had plundered, and had then, upon the completion of the campaign, brought these captives to the coast and used them as payment to their servants and to buy horses with. In July, 1894, when the town of Bosse was captured, a regular slave hunt took place, the proceeds of which were used by the officials in payment of the costs of the campaign and the wages of the soldiers.

So strong has been his article, for every statement in which he brings his proof, that the members of the Institute have taken up the matter and are publishing his revelations in an anti-slavery paper. Guillaumet feels assured that it will take a long time to put an end to slavery in Africa, but that no progress can be made so long as the representatives of European civilization make use of the custom for greed and money. How can the native be made to see that it is wrong to buy or sell his brother?

Then comes the Christliche Welt and says things are just as bad in the German colonies. It says that it is a fact that slavery is being carried on secretly from the German colonies to Pemba and Zanzibar, and that every year from 5,000 to 6,000 are transported by the traders. It is further stated as an assured fact that the slave traders make use of the East African Steamship lines for their nefarious traffic. The paper gives the German officials throughout the colonies a terrible indictment for their immorality.

The feature of buying slaves to set them free is treated of by both writers. Both agree that it is only a method of keeping the slave trade going. It was only recently proved that the natives of the Bismark Archipelago carried on a nightly slave raid for the purpose of selling the proceeds to the missions. A savage may be rude and uncouth, but he sometimes has the business instincts of a down East Yankee.

If the cases stated by the two writers are correct, we should think that the time had come for France and Germany to investigate their colonial administration.

Canada's 1,411,000 square miles of territory previously unnamed has been duly mapped out and the different sections given a distinctive label. The new districts are as follows: Ungava, which includes all the district between Hudson's bay and the Arctic ocean, with the exception of the narrow coast line of Labrador. Franklin, the great group of islands north of Hudson's straits and lying between the 60th and 125th degree of west longitude. West of this again is Mackenzie, taking in the mainland country between the northern limit of Athabaska and the Arctic sea, and being between the 100th meridian of longitude and a line about 500 miles west and parallel with the Mackenzie river. Yukon includes the district inclosed between the latter line and the northern boundary of British Columbia, the eastern boundary of Alaska and the Arctic ocean. Ungava is almost as extensive as British Columbia, and Mackenzie is larger than British Columbia and Quebec combined. Of the remaining districts, each is bigger than Ontario.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Scarcely ever since the existence of our Government has any President reached such a lower depth of contempt in the opinion of Congress as has been reached by Mr. Cleveland. This was significantly expressed last week by the vote in passing over his veto the river and harbor bill. The veto was vetoed by the House by a vote of 220 to 60, only 36 Democrats and 26 Republicans voting to sustain the veto, while in the Senate only 5 voted with the President. Even in Kentucky, hitherto the strong bulwark of Democracy, Cleveland's name was hissed and shouted in the Democratic State convention last week, and Carlisle fared no better. Cleveland was also hissed in the Virginia convention. In the future generations Cleveland's administration will be hated for his betrayal of liberty in the cause of Cuba and Hawaii, if for no other reasons. It is blessed to think the country will be relieved of his nightmare administration in about eight months more.—Troy (N. Y.) Budget.

SHOE IS NOW ON OTHER FOOT.

Department Commander Masteller Gives His Opinion.

SONS OF VETERANS WERE WRONG

Letter From Post Commander Greene Stating the Facts—Nationality of a Preacher a Matter of Luck. The Heart is What Counts.

Shortly after the unfortunate disagreement between the head of the Sons of Veterans and the G. A. R., Post Commander Greene addressed the following communication to George H. Robertson, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of California and Nevada:

HONOLULU, H. I., June 2, 1896.
Geo. H. Robertson, Esq., Asst. Adj. Gen'l, Department of California and Nevada, G. A. R.:
My Dear Sir and Comrade—I regret the necessity of informing you that a serious disturbance has occurred between Post 45 and Geo. C. Wiltze, Camp No. 4, Sons of Veterans. I will state, as briefly as possible, the point of disagreement, without introducing any details of the controversy. At our regular monthly meeting for May we received and accepted an invitation to attend di-



T. C. MASTELLER.

Commander Department of California and Nevada, G. A. R.

vine service on the evening of Sunday, May 24th, from the First M. E. Church of Honolulu, a church whose membership is wholly American, but whose pastor was born and educated in Canada, married an American lady and joined the California Conference of the M. E. Church, a man of strong American sympathies and who has not been afraid to declare from his pulpit his belief that the Great Republic of America, in all matters of human progress and human liberty, was the "beacon light of the world."

Our invitation to Camp Wiltze to join us on that occasion was accepted by them and arrangements made to join us at our post room and with us march in a body to the church. The hour appointed found the Veterans in line, but not one Son of a Veteran made his appearance.

On the following morning I addressed a note to Capt. McGrew, commanding Camp Wiltze, Sons of Veterans, asking why his camp was not represented at the church service held for our mutual benefit, and received from him a reply in substance as follows:

"In a city where there are several American pastors of American congregations, and on a day so distinctly American, one of them should have been selected to deliver the eulogy on the men who died in defence of their flag."

I took the ground that the Sunday evening service was not a part of the Memorial Day service, but simply a religious service having no political or national significance. That the conditions of eligibility to membership in our order wholly ignore the question of nationality. That on that Sunday we take our places in the pews of the church, as common sinners, and expect to be preached to as such, eulogies on the men who have done but their duty being far from the purpose for which such Sabbath service was intended by the founders of our order.

I would respectfully ask the decision of our Department Commander whether the position I have taken is correct.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

R. JAY GREENE, P. C.

In response to this, T. C. Masteller, Department Commander of California and Nevada, wrote Post Commander Greene as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11, 1896.
R. Jay Greene, P. C., Geo. W. De Long Post, No. 45, Honolulu, H. I.:
Dear Sir and Comrade—The Assistant Adjutant General has just handed me your favor of the 2d inst., and I have concluded to write you myself.

As you are aware, the Grand Army of the Republic is neither a political nor sectarian organization. Its members vote as they please and belong to any church, or no church at all, "as the spirit moves them," and in this country they attend any church and all churches. This year part of the posts in this city listened to the Department Chaplain, a Congregationalist, on May 24th, while the others went to St. Mary's Church and listened to an address by a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. We don't ask whether the divine we listen to was born in the

United States, or Canada, or Dahomey, or the Isles of the Sea, if he tells us his sermon or address will be properly seasoned with patriotism, with good broad Americanism.

After reading what you say about the feelings and utterances of the pastor to whom Post No. 45 listened on the evening of May 24th, I think you did the proper thing in going to hear him, no matter where he was born. Birth is an accident, anyway, but the man is what he makes himself, and if his heart is right the place of his nativity makes but little difference, and this pastor is evidently a lover of American institutions and American liberty. He has given evidence of it both by terming this land of our birth "the beacon light of the world" and by marrying a lady who was born here.

Your position that the Sunday service is not properly a part of the Memorial Day exercises, but simply a patriotic religious service, is correct. It is made to the posts as a recommendation, and has grown into a custom of late years, while the exercises on the 30th day of May are obligatory upon posts. You are also correct when you said that eligibility to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic wholly ignored the question of nationality, and you might have added of religion also. In your own post you have the nationality question proved by Comrade V. V. Ashford, who was born in Canada but fought in the United States. I presume you would have no difficulty in proving the religious side from your own membership, too.

In my judgment, the Camp of the Sons of Veterans in Honolulu would have shown fully as much patriotism and a great deal more sense, leaving courtesy entirely out of the discussion, had they attended the church their fathers attended, and to which they had accepted an invitation. Their fathers learned what patriotism and loyalty meant in the fiery furnace of war, where deeds were at a premium and wind at a very large discount. That Camp of Sons ought to sit at the feet of their sires a while longer, and study first principles before attempting to teach what it is evident they do not understand.

Yours in F., C. and L.,
T. C. MASTELLER,
Dep't Commander.

RED PAINT DAUBS.

Found on the Fences and Mail Boxes on Nuuanu Avenue.

Work Artistically Done by One Joaquin Pimento "Just for Fun."
A Big Contract.

Joaquin Pimento, a Portuguese lad of 15 summers, and an employee of J. Emmeluth & Co.'s tin shop, was arrested Tuesday afternoon for attempting the very large contract of painting the town red, beginning with Nuuanu avenue, one of the main thoroughfares.

Shortly after noon on Tuesday Postmaster-General Oat made complaint at police headquarters that some one had painted red the mail box outside the Mist home on Nuuanu street, as well as the one at the corner of School street and Nuuanu avenue.

Detective Kaapa started up Nuuanu avenue at once, and upon reaching Kukui street noticed red paint on the fence running up to the Chinese store in that vicinity. At intervals all the way up Nuuanu avenue dabs of red paint were found on the Ewa side on either the fences or the telephone poles. In one or two places the letters "H. I." were found. Proceeding on further up Detective Kaapa found two flower stands at the Hobron home that had been daubed with the same kind of paint.

On the roof of the Hobron house a Portuguese and the boy Pimento were seen arranging some tin fixtures. The boy's clothes were covered with red paint. The servants about the place were questioned as to the mystery of the flower stands, and it was learned that, while they had not seen Pimento paint these, they had seen him daub a piece of pipe that lay near by.

Pimento was called down and questioned, but he gave evasive answers. However, upon arrival at the police station he confessed the whole thing and told of how the red paint he had used was some that had been rejected by the Portuguese plumber whom he was helping at Hobron's, and which he was ordered to return to the tin shop for the proper kind. He had nothing special to do on the way down, and thought to furnish himself amusement by artistic dashes of the brush upon anything that happened to come in his way.

This is by no means the first escapade. In his story yesterday he confessed that he and his father, who were suspected of being the "ghosts" in a certain haunted house on the Ewa side of Waikahalulu bridge last year, were the people who threw stones at the windows and caused them to give out those peculiar sounds which so many people noticed at the time. It will be remembered that, although Pimento and his father were arrested, nothing could be proved regarding their complicity in the affair. The boy stated that he and his father stood right in amongst the policemen detailed to watch the house, and threw stones at the house without being detected.

Added to these shortcomings is another which Pimento will not forget

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.
LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

very soon. Three years ago he was tried, convicted and sentenced to two years in the reform school for setting fire to the Halawa canefields on Hawaii. This likewise he did for fun.

The red paint case came up in the Police Court yesterday, but was continued until Friday morning.

BARELY ESCAPES DEATH.

Electric Light Pole Falls With the Line Foreman Upon it.

Pinned to the Ground in an Uncomfortable Manner—Saved Through the Agency of a Bench.

Had it not been for a certain bench last night, J. Kaalokai, line foreman of the Government Electric Light works, would have been crushed to death under an electric light pole. As it was he escaped with but slight injury.

It was about 7:20 o'clock and Kaalokai had climbed the pole on Richards street just outside the hotel, for the purpose of turning on the current necessary to light the band stand for the concert by the Hawaiian Band.

He had almost reached the iron boxes containing the switches when the pole fell over into the hotel yard and just a little makai of the stand. It struck the fence, shattering it by its tremendous force, and then struck the bench, which fortunately held it.

Kaalokai had made an attempt to jump, but the pole fell in the direction he had sought to throw himself, and he was pinned under the uppermost part of it. Had it not been for the bench near the fence, Kaalokai would have been crushed to death. As it was, the pole struck him in the back, injuring him slightly.

An examination of the pole brought to light a pretty state of affairs. The part near the ground had rotted away, leaving a piece about three inches in diameter to support a large pole which it would take two men to lift. Attention has already been called to dangerous telephone and electric light poles. The incident of last evening is perhaps even better than the columns of the press when it comes to a remedy of some kind. Some one asked last night, "Who's to blame?" but no one volunteered an answer.

HAWAIIAN FOURTH.

Program Arranged for Fitting Celebration—Prizes to be Given.

The following program has been arranged by a committee of citizens for the Hawaiian part of the celebration to take place on the Fourth of July.

Appropriations to the amount of a thousand dollars have been made, and the outlook is promising for a good double celebration. One of the features will be the elegant exhibition of fireworks.

A public reception will be held by President and Mrs. Dole from 10 to 12 a. m.

Bicycle Relay Race, 7 a. m.
Parade of First Regiment, 8:30.
Reception at Executive building, 10 to 12 a. m.

National Salute, twenty-one guns, 12 m.

Field sports at baseball grounds, 1:30 to 4.

Baseball, 4.

Aquatic Sports, 4:30.

Fireworks, 7:30.

The ball game, the same as everything else, is free and all are invited.

These are the committees:

Finance—Andrew Brown, J. A. McCandless, W. C. Wilder, Jr.

Parade, Salute and Band—Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, Major McLeod and Captain Smith.

Sports—J. W. Jones, Ed. Towse, T. B. Murray, F. B. McStocker.

Fireworks—J. A. Kennedy, W. R. Sims, W. G. Ashley, John Emmeluth, J. S. Martin, J. H. Fisher, W. H. Hoogs.

AMERICAN CELEBRATION.

Efforts Centered Upon Ball and Literary Exercises.

The American Fourth of July Committee held another meeting last night at which there was quite a free expression of opinion and a further cutting down of the program to prevent in-

terference with the Hawaiian Committee.

In consequence of the apparent desire of the organization to hold the athletic events at the ball grounds, instead of Independence Park, the American Committee withdrew its offer to use Independence Park and decided not to hold the usual picnic.

This sitters the American celebration down to a ball on the evening of the 3d, salutes morning and evening of the Fourth, and literary exercises in the pavilion. The committee has decided to concentrate its energies on what amounts to two events and carry those through in the proper American style.

The time of holding the literary exercises has not been definitely decided, owing to the hour set for the President's reception. The function at the Park will follow as soon after the reception as possible. Rev. D. P. Birnie has consented to deliver the address of the day.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE SHOOT

Challenge Received From the Denver Rifle Club.

William H. Bell, late of Denver, Colo., but at present in charge of the Linotypes in the Hawaiian Gazette Company, has received a letter from J. N. Lower, on behalf of the Denver Rifle Club, requesting him to act for that organization in arranging a match between their team and a team of Honolulu riflemen. The matter has been submitted to Captain Dodge, of the Sharpshooters, and will probably be brought up at the next meeting of the Sharpshooters, and very likely a match will be arranged.

This match, if it comes off, will be an interesting international event, being a case of Greek meeting Greek, as it were, for the Denver Club stands very high in rifle circles in the States. The Hawaiian Sharpshooters can put a team in the field, however, that will make it interesting for the Denver men.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Metropolitan Meat Market Driver's Spinal Cord Injured Yesterday.

Frightened Horses the Cause of the Unfortunate Accident—Chances of Recovery Small.

While driving one of the large meat wagons in the rear of the Metropolitan Meat Market, King street, at about 9:15 a. m. yesterday, Edward Stronberg, an employee of the meat company, sustained injuries to his spine which will most likely prove fatal.

He had just driven into the back yard with a rather spirited team of horses, and noticing that a native was following him in another wagon, backed toward the shed adjoining the rear of the market proper in order to allow him to pass. The horses became frightened and backed up suddenly. The shed being low, one of the iron bolts holding the girders struck Stronberg in the back of the neck and doubled him up on the seat. This did not seem to hurt him much, and he stood up to drive ahead. The horses made a plunge and Stronberg's chest came into contact with the large wooden girder. He was thrown upon the seat, striking the back of his head with great force.

When Albert Hassel of the Metropolitan Meat Company rushed out to help the man he was found with his head hanging down toward the back part of the wagon and his legs dangling sideways toward the front. He was as limp as a rag.

For a few moments Stronberg was unconscious, but came to upon application of water. He was examined by Dr. Ryder and ordered removed to the hospital, where it was found that his backbone was dislocated and the spinal cord injured in the dorsal region. The dislocation was replaced. The great danger comes from the injury to the spinal cord, which in such cases usually results in death. Dr. Ryder stated last night that the chances for the man's recovery were but small.

DR. HUSTLE'S TROUBLE.

Co. D Minstrels Preparing for a First-class Show.

In the performance given some months ago by the talented members of Company D the only thing lacking was dancing. With the exception of Overshiner there seemed to be no member of the company capable of getting out on the boards and shaking a shoe. Under the graceful management of Mr. Finney three of the boys have been drilled into the way of doing a song and dance that will be a feature of the show.

The afterpiece, which has been christened "The Hawaiian Medical Association," promises to be one of the funniest things seen since the old Kalmiloo.

The first part contains a number of new songs and sayings and things that will bring applause from the audience. In the olio Mr. Finney will do an entirely new club-swinging act, different in every respect from anything he has done here before.

Lieutenant Lasher Departs.

Lieut. Lasher of the U. S. S. Adams left for his home in Oakland by the Mariposa yesterday. Mrs. Lasher, wife of the lieutenant, at one time a society favorite at her home, has recently been hypnotized by a fake evangelist there until her condition borders on mania, and she has become so wrapped up in her religion that she was ready to abandon home and family. It is understood the lieutenant's visit is in reference to this trouble.

THE CLASS OF '96.

Exercises at Kamehameha Schools Last Night.

Illness of Dr. Hyde Causes a Change in Program—Interesting Essays by Graduates.

At the graduating exercises at the Kamehameha School for Boys last night, after the Rev. Stephen Desha had delivered the invocation the Kamehameha Choir sang, and owing to the illness of the vice-president, Rev. C. M. Hyde, instead of his address the salutatory and an essay on "The Building of Roads a Factor in Civilization," was delivered by E. L. Jones.

Miss Richards then sang a very pretty piece called "Colleen Ashore," and carried away the house and a floral tribute. R. M. Duncan delivered an able address on "Hawaiian Mythology" and after other able addresses J. A. Smith delivered the valedictory.

The program in full is given below. The hall was beautifully decorated and the class motto, "Make the Ideal Real," was conspicuous.

Invocation.....Rev. Stephen Desha
Music.....Selected
Kamehameha Choir
Salutatory and Essay—"The Building of Roads a Factor in Civilization".....E. L. Jones
Music.....Selected
Miss Richards
Essay....."Hawaiian Mythology"
R. M. Duncan
Essay....."The Need of Play"
W. K. Kalaiwan
Music.....Selected
Glee Club
Essay....."Class Prophecy"
H. K. Oana
Essay and Valedictory—"The Making of an Engine".....J. A. Smith
Class Song.....
Address—"The Value of a Teacher's Moral Influence".....S. W. Meheula
Address—"The Place of the Hawaiian in Education".....W. H. Beers
Conferring of Certificates.
Benediction.

Class of '96—"Make the Ideal Real."
Rudolph Meyer Duncan, Egbert Moehoua Kauhane, Lowell Kalamahai Kupau, Daniel Punohuula Almoqui, Edward Kekuni Wongham, Henry Kawaihoa Oana, William Kameleamoku Kalaiwan, Edwin Kalmiloo Montgomery, Joseph Augustine Smith, Jonathan Kupau Holi, Elias Likolehua Jones, Chas. Ako Aki.

Normal Class—Solomon William Meheula, '93; Matthew Hoonani Kane, '93; Isiah Kukalani Pahee, '95; William Kamaiali Naipo, '95; William Harry Beers, '95.

ANNEXATION.

[The New York Mail and Express.]

The Republican party should not and will not ignore the voice of Hawaii repeating the appeal of that young Republic for annexation to the United States. Undoubtedly the act of President Cleveland's administration that will involve his record in the deepest infamy, and for which he would most gladly seek oblivion, was the attempt to subvert free government in Hawaii, and restore the burlesque and semi-barbarous monarchy which has so long disgraced those Islands. That attempt, to use the saying of a celebrated French statesman, was "worse than a crime—it was a blunder." But it was also a crime, and a crime of the most infamous character, against American principles and traditions, against the past, present and future of the American Republic, and against our kinsmen in the Pacific who had built up the commonwealth of Hawaii as an outpost of American civilization and a guardian of American interests in that vast ocean manifestly destined to be an arena of mighty events.

Never before had an American President—happily for our country—come so dangerously near treason to national interests and violation of his own constitutional obligations. While Mr. Cleveland did not actually declare war upon Hawaii, he conveyed to President Dole and his Government the impression that force would be used to compel compliance with the Cleveland demand for Dole's surrender to the deposed Queen, who had already avowed her purpose, in a dispatch which Cleveland had suppressed, to behead every member of the Provisional Government! We doubt whether the history of any free country contains a chapter more infamous than this.

The American people, with almost unanimous voice, demanded that the crime should cease, that the American navy should not be used to crush an infant Republic, and that Hawaii be treated and regarded as under American protection until the time should come for the star of the Pacific to be added to the galaxy of our Union. Probably never since the civil war had public opinion been so strongly aroused. Even Cleveland felt its force, and he sought by subterfuge and suppression to evade the responsibility for his own deliberate policy. Hawaii was permitted to go forward in the path of progress without any further avowed attempt on the part of the Cleveland administration to interfere with its liberties.

And now Hawaii again asks that the work which the last Republican administration had not time to complete be undertaken and accomplished under the next, and that the patient waiting of four years shall be rewarded by admission into the American Union. The call must not go unheeded. The St. Louis convention should declare clearly and unequivocally for the annexation of Hawaii and for the honorable termination of the struggle against despotism and Clevelandism, during which our kinsmen in the Pacific have so nobly proved their title to the American name and to American citizenship.



Miss Katie Rosenkrantz
Uister, Penn.

Scrofula

The Worst Case the Doctors Ever Saw

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Dear Sirs—I wish to testify to the great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For some time I had been troubled with scrofula, which early last winter assumed a very bad form.

Sores Appeared on My Face and hands and gradually increased in number until they reached to my shoulder. The doctors said it was the worst case of scrofula they ever saw and also went so far as to say it was incurable. I tried ointments and other remedies but to no avail. A friend recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla, and although I was completely discouraged, as a last chance I resolved to give it a trial. After taking one bottle I noticed the sores had commenced to heal. After the sixth bottle

They Were All Healed.

I continued to take it, however, until I had used nine bottles, and now I am perfectly well."

Miss KATIE ROSENKRANTZ, Uister, Penn.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY.
Wholesale Agents.

Spencerian Steel Pens.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

The standard pen among expert and careful writers in the United States and Canada.

No. 1—College, for Schools.
No. 2—Counting House, for Accountants.
No. 3—Commercial, for Correspondents.
Sold by all Stationers in the Hawaiian Islands.

PROPRIETORS SPENCERIAN PEN COMPANY,
New York - - N. Y., U. S. A.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

— 1896 —

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Manalea Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

Friday.....June 5

*Will call at Poholki, Puna, on trips marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapahoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makana, Manalea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday.....June 2

Will call at Poholki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignments must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.
Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.
C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A
SPECIALTY AT GAZETTE
OFFICE. TELEPHONE 88.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1896.

Some idiot has attempted to be very funny by publishing a "Synopsis of What the Legislature of 1896 Did for the Hawaiian Islands." The pamphlet is full of blank pages except that on the last page appear the words "Has anything been omitted?" The only redeeming feature about the pamphlet is that it furnished work for some printing establishment and in consequence a little more money has been put into circulation. The author wisely withholds his name.

Admiral Belknap says that Great Britain might as properly take Dr. Jameson to the Transvaal border and compel the Boers to receive him as to force Hawaii to admit Ashford again after he has been banished for conspiracy against the Government. The effrontery of such a proceeding is so clear that it is incredible that it should even be considered. This is all very true, but we'll wait till Great Britain attempts to force Ashford upon the country before worrying very much. The English would find as hard a nut to crack in Hawaii as they have in the Transvaal.

It has been suggested that when the next Fourth of July comes around those interested in the Hawaiian celebration pursue different tactics from the methods used this year. In the first place, there should be a public call for a meeting of citizens. Notwithstanding the excellence of the personnel, privately appointed committees are not in keeping with popular celebrations. Having accomplished a proper organization there is no reason why the program cannot be easily arranged and well carried out. It is to be hoped, however, that before July 4, 1897, events will be so shaped as to wipe out the problem of a double celebration.

The reference recently made to the effect that the readiness of American citizens of this country to fire on the troops from the Philadelphia was an evidence of a lack of loyalty to the old flag is a direct insult to every member of the American colony who stood by this country in its hour of need. The contemplated landing of the American troops was nothing more or less than a contemplated act of piracy. Had the marines landed, the Stars and Stripes would have been disgraced as they have never been before in the history of the United States. Thanks to the pluck of the American supporters of the Hawaiian Government, the Chief Executive of the United States was given a lesson in loyalty and patriotism that he will never forget to his dying day. What good effect that lesson has had upon him we cannot say, but the American people, the bone and sinew of the American Republic, have not failed to note the incident and to honor their fellow-countrymen in Hawaii for the firm stand for the principles for which men have willingly given their lives to defend.

The whole account of Slaten Pasha's twelve years' captivity and final escape from the followers of the Mahdi is one of the most romantic episodes of the country, but probably one of the most curious incidents is the story of his sword. In 1883 he surrendered at Darfur and gave up his sword, which he had received on entering the Austrian Army, and on which, when he entered the Egyptian service, he had had his name engraved in Arabic characters. In 1895, when he had escaped and went to London, his sword was returned to him. It had been bought by a tourist by a native on the Nile. The explanation is that the Mahdi presented Slaten's sword to one of his followers and that when the Mahdists were defeated by General Grenfell in 1889, the owner of the sword was killed and it was picked up by the villager, who sold it to the tourist. But it certainly was a wonderful restoration of lost property. That same sword has started with its owner once more for the Sudan, and may yet be buried in the heart of him whom Slaten calls "my tyrannical master and life-long enemy, the Khalifa." After reading a full account of Slaten's adventures it is not surprising he feels as he writes.

Mention was made in this journal of bicycles for the police, but the cycle has gone clean ahead of that record. Police, kings, farmers, merchants and mechanics, brave men and fair women may use bicycles, but with all their indorsement the bicycle could never have reached the height of dignity it now has. The cycle has caused some rivalry, and also some pretty writing.

Viewed from the standpoint of Puck and Judge, it is humorous. Viewed from the standpoint of Life, it is archeological. One of the latest numbers of Life solved the vexed question of the Venus de Milo by irrefutably showing that the statue was meant to represent a Venus on her wheel. But we must now approach the subject of cycling in neither its humorous nor its archeological aspect. It must be approached with veneration. From the columns of the Queenslander we learn that a Bishop of that colony performs his ecclesiastical and episcopal "visiting on a cycle." Visions of local Bishops flying around on wheels fills the mind with satisfaction and the eye with peace. It is stated that a Bishop's costume is an ideal one for cycling, the gaiters doing away with any need of trouser clips. Reverently we wait for the Episcopal wheel.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The United States have further protected themselves from the tide of foreign immigration. Criminals, diseased or pauper immigrants have been shut out for some time, but now there is to be an educational test. By the new bill "all male persons between sixteen and sixty who can not both read and write the English language or some other language" are to be excluded.

Of course all depends upon the enforcement of the law, and it will be hard to enforce, for at the main ports of entry a perfect army of linguists will have to be on hand. The immigrants into the United States are a polylingual set of people. Set aside such widely known languages as French, Spanish, Italian or German, there is Malay, Hindu, Pushtu, Icelandic, Finn, and goodness knows how many more. A column might easily be filled with them. Is the customs department of the United States going to keep a professor of each of these on tap, as it were, at the principal custom houses? Or will one set be kept rotating, or rather oscillating, between San Francisco and New York. The professors would have rather a hard time of it.

The chances are good that there will not, in everyday practice, be a strict observance of the law. The best feature about the measure is that it is one more step forward in the movement to regulate immigration into the United States.

CONTENTS OF BIG DAILIES.

The subject of the matter used in the large dailies of the United States is commented upon from both sides of the continent. In San Francisco the Argonaut wages continual war and in New York, Life is ever keeping the subject before the people. One of the most striking cartoons in Life appeared in the last number received. It represents a hideous monster crawling out of a sewer, its jaws dripping with filth and its body made of "sore heads" from newspapers dealing with the worst of social crimes and pushing its pearsome head among a group of pretty and innocent school children. The cartoon was satirical but true. Take up any of the great dailies and you find matter in them which is of no news value, whatever, and is essentially salacious. If a great crime is committed there is good reason that people should know of it. But there is no earthly reason why all the disgusting details should be given. Why should we have gore and filth poured into the family circle?

Of course, on the other hand, the newspaper proprietors turn round and say, if we did not supply these details we should go astern. Where we are making hundreds of thousands now, we would be making nothing at all. We must cater for the public taste. It is a pretty poor comment on the public taste, however. A reform will come some day and the great dailies become fit for reading "virginibus puerisque," or in plain English, for our boys and girls. There has been much matter in some of the late files from the Coast which has been utterly unfit reading for any young people, in fact, a youth or maiden might just as well read the Police Gazette as some of the great Pacific Coast dailies.

A COMING EDUCATOR.

Professor Alexander, through the medium of educational friends at the coast, has secured for the Summer School Professor F. B. Dessler, Ph. D., of the State Normal School at Los Angeles. Professor Dessler is one of the three or four strongest pedagogical men in the State of California, and his reputation is national. He studied under Stanley Hall at Clark University and received high praise for his work there. For the past two years he has been at the head of the department of pedagogy in the Los Angeles school. There he has dealt with every-day questions of practical school work, and has had very successful experience in directing the studies of teachers in the schools, especially in connection with the County Teachers' Institutes.

Dr. Dessler is thirty-seven years old. In earlier years he had experience in

teaching in district schools in Indiana, and had also experience as high school principal and superintendent of schools in that State. One of his most important contributions to science, "Studies in the Psychology of Touch," may be found in the American Journal of Psychology, Vol. vi., No. 3. The Professor is also a collaborator on the new German pedagogical magazine, "Die Kinderfehler." It must be further added that the Professor is an able and a fluent speaker.

To obtain the services of such a man is decidedly for the advantage of the Hawaiian public, and Professor Alexander is to be congratulated upon the success that has crowned his efforts to get a good pedagogical man to lecture to the teachers here.

The presence of such a man will be inspiring and will help to bring our educational system in touch with that of California. And that is what we decidedly need. The whole fabric of the American body politic is based on its free schools, and if we are to join that body politic we must get our teachers and schools in line with theirs.

DECISION AGAINST THE TRAMWAYS.

Another court has spoken upon the injustice practiced upon the people of Honolulu by the Hawaiian Tramways Company. The rights of the people are sustained, and it is to be hoped that this is but one item in the riot act which the people will continue to proclaim until Honolulu is provided with street-car accommodation that is at least worthy of the name and carries with it some of the features of modern progress.

Judge Carter's decision given on Wednesday in the two Tramways cases is broad and comprehensive. It disposes completely of the corporation's contention that it can evade the decision of the District Court requiring a five-cent fare between two points, by making the public change cars in the middle of the journey and paying fare on both cars. The Court says: "The language of the statute is not ambiguous. It provides that within Judd street, the Industrial School and Punahou street the fare shall be 5 cents for each passenger. In the first case the car made one continuous trip within the limits defined by law, and the fare was 5 cents. It is equally clear that the defendant company was entitled to but one fare of 5 cents in the second case. By a mere change of cars the company can do what it is not entitled to do, to add an additional fare. There exists one general system of street railway within the points above mentioned, and where a line on one street crosses or connects with a line on another street, a passenger who has paid his fare is entitled to ride upon such cross or connecting car within the statutory limits without paying an additional fare."

This decision obviously includes the right of transfer from the Valley line either direction.

It remains to be seen whether the Tramways Company will endeavor to evade this decision by further shifting of routes or changing of time tables. In any case it has been playing with fire in the past, and will be in the future, unless it accepts the decision of the Circuit Court, at least until an appeal can be decided by the Supreme Court. Until a proper transfer system is established the company is laying itself liable to as many suits for the penalty of one hundred dollars as there are citizens who feel disposed to bring them. The public has been tolerant in the past, but it may feel disposed to make the company pay for any further obstinacy.

NORTH POLE EXCURSION DIRECT.

The expedition to the North Pole via balloon is not regarded by some scientists and experienced balloon men as very likely to attain success. At the same time, if we go back to the time of Columbus, an expedition across the Atlantic was not regarded as likely to be a success. But the diversity of opinions upon the subject shows how little we know of the upper air.

We know something of the prevailing winds close to the surface of the earth or of the ocean, and by observation have some knowledge of the upper currents, but our knowledge is crude and undigested. As to the currents about the pole from latitude 70 degrees north, a stretch of about 1350 miles, we know absolutely nothing. The expedition of Andree and his companions is, therefore, looked upon by a large number of people as little better than wilful suicide.

Still, much has been done in the way of practical ballooning of late years. Fifty ascents in free balloons and twenty-five in captive balloons have been made in Berlin lately and careful and accurate scientific observations have been made. Of course these observations lie in the direction of the motion of the air and its temperature.

Of these ascents the highest was 23,500 feet, which is the greatest elevation ever reached with a human being in the

balloon, though balloons carrying self-registering instruments have gone up to the height of 59,000 feet. At such heights the cold is intense, the thermometers registering 101 deg. Fahrenheit below zero. The cold of space must therefore be awful. Such experiments make us realize somewhat of what is beyond the range of our little world. Absolute silence and absolute cold. The average decrease of temperature per hundred feet is now ascertained to be 0.49 Fahrenheit. The ordinary books give 0.10 Fahrenheit, but the Berlin experiments prove them wrong.

The increase of wind velocity with high elevation is another thing that has been thoroughly established. Thus at a height of 3,000 to 10,000 feet on a clear, almost calm September day, the wind velocity was scarcely six and a half miles an hour, between 13,000 and 20,000 feet, it was over thirty-five miles an hour, and a pilot balloon which reached a height of nearly 60,000 feet was carried at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

Man has made and continues to make himself master of the forces of nature. He may then become master of the air as he became first master of the earth and then of the water. There certainly seems no limit to what the intellect of man can reach. It has in turn controlled and made a slave of most of the great forces; whether it can fully control all is what no one knows at present.

NATURALIZATION AGAIN.

One of the newborn "truly loyal" who has taken up the naturalization question makes the contention that surrender of citizenship is not surrender of nationality. In the physical sense of the word this is true, but in no other. The man born in France is always a Frenchman, he is of French flesh and blood and must be born again to surrender his nationality. As affecting the legal standing of the Frenchman, however, when he goes to the United States and surrenders his French citizenship, he surrenders his French nationality. As a nation his native country has nothing to demand from him, he is absolutely and completely denaturalized, and from the time he holds up his right hand to fore swear his allegiance, France as a nation knows him no more.

Turning to Hawaii, where rights of citizenship are granted without naturalization, it is claimed that no man can show true fealty to the land of his adoption without becoming naturalized. This depends entirely upon the man. One thing, however, is certain, if he is not loyal to the country under the special rights of citizenship granted, he will never be loyal as a duly naturalized citizen. Providing he has shown due fealty as a special rights citizen, it might then be asked, why should he object to take out the regular papers of naturalization, which is only one little step further?

At just this point the political conditions of Hawaii step in. The constitution of the Republic of Hawaii declares for annexation to the United States. The foundation rock of the Governmental principles shows on the face of it that the political conditions of the country are in a transitory state. The people of the country, loyal aliens and native sons, after a continuous struggle, have come to the conclusion that for the proper protection of personal and property rights Hawaii must needs be under the steady hand of one of the great nations of the world. To bring up the question of naturalization at this time, to compare Hawaiian naturalization with American, British or French naturalization at this time is utter and absolute political rubbish. It can only be regarded as a shabby subterfuge to carry possible favor in Washington. It would be naturalization as a political move and not naturalization as a display of fealty. The "truly loyal" would find that the political eyes in and about Washington are not as weak and shortsighted as some of the enthusiastic denizens of Hawaii give them credit.

The so-called aliens of Hawaii are exercising rights of citizenship given them by the law of the land. Neither the Government or any supporter of the Government has the right to attempt to force naturalization or place the naturalized citizen on a higher plain of loyalty than the aliens granted special rights of citizenship. Such action on the part of the Government would be an inexcusable breach of the law. The advocacy by the individual of such action simply discloses the hand of the ward politician, who under the guise of true loyalty attempts to fool the people in order to obtain personal ends.

Until the United States has either accepted or refused to include this country within its body politic, the discussion of naturalization has no place in Hawaii.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The departure of Adjutant Egner of the Salvation Army gives occasion to consider the position of that body.

Like all such movements, the Salvation Army, in its commencement, met with opposition and its methods invited ridicule. This has been overcome and one forgives the methods for the good done.

The Salvation Army is really an outcome of a body known as the Christian Mission, which was formed in 1865 and whose object was to deal with the lowest classes. Fourteen years later there were one hundred and four corps and that formation was celebrated by a great "Hosanna" meeting at the headquarters on White Chapel road. Now the forces of the Army number hundreds of thousands, and their influence is felt in every part of the globe.

The Army has fought down prejudice and has acquired such a position that its members, like the Sisters of Charity, can go into the worst parts of a great city without fear of insult. But to acquire this position the original members had to pass through a very severe trial.

In San Francisco the Salvation Army stands high in the estimation of all classes of people. The depression in trade and agriculture a few years ago caused thousands to be in a semi-destitute condition, and the Salvation Army bravely grappled with the situation and its good organization enabled its members to do an amount of good which has never been forgotten.

Here the members of the Salvation Army have not had to face the opposition which they have found in other places. They have never been mobbed, or had stones thrown at them. They have, in fact, met with the most cordial sympathy in this work and have received ready assistance. Their work has not had the same "booming" success apparent in many other cities. However, they have done good in a quiet way.

The very fact of not having met vigorous opposition is, we believe, the cause of the Army not having been as prominent here as elsewhere. In point of fact, what can an Army do in an aggressive way with a people who agree that what it is doing is right?

The presence of people, however, who devote themselves to a good cause, who go to the very lowest among the community, who live pure and simple lives, who are an example of self-devotion, is a benefit to the people that they live among. And in this the members of the Salvation Army in Hawaii have done and are doing a great deal of good to the country. And as such we honor them.

What the outcome of the Salvation Army will be it is hard to predict. It is by no means the only religious organization which has set out with high ideals and great personal sacrifices only to find that as success crowned the plans of the founders, it also sapped the vitality of the organization. Such a fate overtakes almost every human effort in this direction. As long as there is the pressure from without, so long will the energy be kept up within, but let the pressure be withdrawn, let brilliant success come, and the downward grade is often entered upon.

TEACHING AS A PROFESSION.

President Schuman, in the pages of the Forum, says that the next development in the universities will be a graduate school of pedagogy, which will be open only to college graduates or persons of similar standing, which will uplift, ennoble and liberalize the teaching profession—as schools of law, medicine and technology have already dignified the callings of the lawyer, the doctor and the engineer.

There have been other expressions of opinion upon this important matter. To be a thorough teacher, one that works on broad, not narrow, lines, a man or woman needs a university training. The normal school does not give what the school of pedagogy at a great university can give. The normal school is far too narrow in its scope. It does not work on broad university lines. The school of pedagogy must require of its pupils some hard and general previous training, and must be, in fact, a post-graduate school.

The time will come when it will be as impossible for a teacher to practice his profession without having passed through a university as it would be for a doctor to practice medicine without a proper training. The time is far off, but it most assuredly will come.

Much has been done to advance the profession of teaching; the teachers of the present day understand their profession far better than those of the past, but it is very few of them who thoroughly understand it in all its broad bearings. A mere smattering of psychology does not make a teacher. The science of pedagogy is much further reaching. True, it rests on psychology, but as a recent writer says, it finds the definition of the aim of education in ethics; it traces the development of educational principles, and studies comparatively the great national systems of education evolved by the different civilized peoples; it sets forth the best practice of the present

day in the art of teaching; it includes a large number of practical topics, such as school organization, buildings, etc., and receives valuable aid from a number of sources, such as medicine, sociology and aesthetics.

EUROPEAN SLAVE TRADERS.

What is written by the French about the Germans, or the Germans about the French, needs to be taken with a considerable grain of salt. Edward Guillaume, a member of the French Chamber, however, has been going for his own people, and the Christliche Welt of Leipzig has been showing up the Germans, so that it seems that we in each case get the truth. The question is the slave trade in Africa.

Gillaume draws attention to the fact that the French have made use of slavery as a means of enriching their own people. He points out from documentary evidence that the French officials, "in accordance with the custom of the land, captured as booty of war," the natives of the villages they had plundered, and had then, upon the completion of the campaign, brought these captives to the coast and used them as payment to their servants and to buy horses with. In July, 1894, when the town of Bosse was captured, a regular slave hunt took place, the proceeds of which were used by the officials in payment of the costs of the campaign and the wages of the soldiers.

So strong has been his article, for every statement in which he brings his proof, that the members of the Institute have taken up the matter and are publishing his revelations in an anti-slavery paper. Guillaume feels assured that it will take a long time to put an end to slavery in Africa, but that no progress can be made so long as the representatives of European civilization make use of the custom for greed and money. How can the native be made to see that it is wrong to buy or sell his brother?

Then comes the Christliche Welt and says things are just as bad in the German colonies. It says that it is a fact that slavery is being carried on secretly from the German colonies to Pemba and Zanzibar, and that every year from 5,000 to 6,000 are transported by the traders. It is further stated as an assured fact that the slave traders make use of the East African Steamship lines for their nefarious traffic. The paper gives the German officials throughout the colonies a terrible indictment for their immorality.

The feature of buying slaves to set them free is treated of by both writers. Both agree that it is only a method of keeping the slave trade going. It was only recently proved that the natives of the Bismark Archipelago carried on a nightly slave raid for the purpose of selling the proceeds to the missions. A savage may be rude and uncouth, but he sometimes has the business instincts of a down East Yankee.

If the cases stated by the two writers are correct, we should think that the time had come for France and Germany to investigate their colonial administration.

Canada's 1,411,000 square miles of territory previously unnamed has been duly mapped out and the different sections given a distinctive label. The new districts are as follows: Ungava, which includes all the district between Hudson's bay and the Arctic ocean, with the exception of the narrow coast line of Labrador. Franklin, the great group of islands north of Hudson's straits and lying between the 60th and 126th degree of west longitude. West of this again is Mackenzie, taking in the mainland country between the northern limit of Athabaska and the Arctic sea, and being between the 100th meridian of longitude and a line about 500 miles west and parallel with the Mackenzie river. Yukon includes the district inclosed between the latter line and the northern boundary of British Columbia, the eastern boundary of Alaska and the Arctic ocean. Ungava is almost as extensive as larger than British Columbia and Quebec combined. Of the remaining districts, each is bigger than Ontario.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Scarcely ever since the existence of our Government has any President reached such a lower depth of contempt in the opinion of Congress as has been reached by Mr. Cleveland. This was significantly expressed last week by the vote in passing over his veto the river and harbor bill. The veto was vetoed by the House by a vote of 220 to 80, only 39 Democrats and 26 Republicans voting to sustain the veto, while in the Senate only 5 voted with the President. Even in Kentucky, hitherto the strong bulwark of Democracy, Cleveland's name was hissed and flouted in the Democratic State convention last week, and Carlisle fared no better. Cleveland was also hissed in the Virginia convention. In the future generations Cleveland's administration will be hated for his betrayal of liberty in the cause of Cuba and Hawaii, if for no other reasons. It is blessed to think the country will be relieved of his nightmare administration in about eight months more.—Troy (N. Y.) Budget.

SHOE IS NOW ON OTHER FOOT.

Department Commander Masteller Gives His Opinion.

SONS OF VETERANS WERE WRONG

Letter From Post Commander Greene Stating the Facts—Nationality of a Preacher a Matter of Luck. The Heart is What Counts.

Shortly after the unfortunate disagreement between the head of the Sons of Veterans and the G. A. R., Post Commander Greene addressed the following communication to George H. Robertson, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of California and Nevada:

HONOLULU, H. I., June 2, 1896. Geo. H. Robertson, Esq., Asst. Adj. Gen'l, Department of California and Nevada, G. A. R.:

My Dear Sir and Comrade—I regret the necessity of informing you that a serious disturbance has occurred between Post 45 and Geo. C. Wiltze Camp, No. 4, Sons of Veterans. I will state, as briefly as possible, the point of disagreement, without introducing any details of the controversy. At our regular monthly meeting for May we received and accepted an invitation to attend di-



T. C. MASTELLER.

Commander Department of California and Nevada, G. A. R.

vine service on the evening of Sunday, May 24th, from the First M. E. Church of Honolulu, a church whose membership is wholly American, but whose pastor was born and educated in Canada, married an American lady and joined the California Conference of the M. E. Church, a man of strong American sympathies and who has not been afraid to declare from his pulpit his belief that the Great Republic of America, in all matters of human progress and human liberty, was the "beacon light of the world."

Our invitation to Camp Wiltze to join us on that occasion was accepted by them and arrangements made to join us at our post room and with us march in a body to the church. The hour appointed found the Veterans in line, but not one Son of a Veteran made his appearance.

On the following morning I addressed a note to Capt. McGrew, commanding Camp Wiltze, Sons of Veterans, asking why his camp was not represented at the church service held for our mutual benefit, and received from him a reply in substance as follows:

"In a city where there are several American pastors of American congregations, and on a day so distinctively American, one of them should have been selected to deliver the eulogy on the men who died in defence of their flag."

I took the ground that the Sunday evening service was not a part of the Memorial Day service, but simply a religious service having no political or national significance. That the conditions of eligibility to membership in our order wholly ignore the question of nationality. That on that Sunday we take our places in the pews of the church, as common sinners, and expect to be preached to as such, eulogies on the men who have done but their duty being far from the purpose for which such Sabbath service was intended by the founders of our order.

I would respectfully ask the decision of our Department Commander whether the position I have taken is correct.

Yours in F. C. and L.
R. JAY GREENE, P. C.

In response to this, T. C. Masteller, Department Commander for California and Nevada, wrote Post Commander Greene as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11, 1896. R. Jay Greene, P. C., Geo. W. De Long Post, No. 45, Honolulu, H. I.:

Dear Sir and Comrade—The Assistant Adjutant General has just handed me your favor of the 2d inst., and I have concluded to write you myself. As you are aware, the Grand Army of the Republic is neither a political nor sectarian organization. Its members vote as they please and belong to any church, or no church at all, "as the spirit moves them," and in this country they attend any church and all churches. This year part of the posts in this city listened to the Department Chaplain, a Congregationalist, on May 24th, while the others went to St. Mary's Church and listened to an address by a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. We don't ask whether the divine we listen to was born in the

United States, or Canada, or Dahomey, or the Isles of the Sea, if he tells us his sermon or address will be properly seasoned with patriotism, with good broad Americanism.

After reading what you say about the feelings and utterances of the pastor to whom Post No. 45 listened on the evening of May 24th, I think you did the proper thing in going to hear him, no matter where he was born. Birth is an accident, anyway, but the man is what he makes himself, and if his heart is right the place of his nativity makes but little difference, and this pastor is evidently a lover of American institutions and American liberty. He has given evidence of it both by terming this land of our birth "the beacon light of the world" and by marrying a lady who was born here.

Your position that the Sunday service is not properly a part of the Memorial Day exercises, but simply a patriotic religious service, is correct. It is made to the posts as a recommendation, and has grown into a custom of late years, while the exercises on the 30th day of May are obligatory upon posts. You are also correct when you said that eligibility to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic wholly ignored the question of nationality, and you might have added of religion also. In your own post you have the nationality question proved by Comrade V. V. Ashford, who was born in Canada but fought in the United States. I presume you would have no difficulty in proving the religious side from your own membership, too.

In my judgment, the Camp of the Sons of Veterans in Honolulu would have shown fully as much patriotism and a great deal more sense, leaving courtesy entirely out of the discussion, had they attended the church their fathers attended, and to which they had accepted an invitation. Their fathers learned what patriotism and loyalty meant in the fiery furnace of war, where deeds were at a premium and wind at a very large discount. That Camp of Sons ought to sit at the feet of their sires a while longer, and study first principles before attempting to teach what it is evident they do not understand.

Yours in F. C. and L.
T. C. MASTELLER,
Dep't Commander.

RED PAINT DAUBS.

Found on the Fences and Mail Boxes on Nuuanu Avenue.

Work Artistically Done by One Joaquin Pimento "Just for Fun." A Big Contract.

Joaquin Pimento, a Portuguese lad of 15 summers, and an employee of J. Emmeluth & Co.'s tin shop, was arrested Tuesday afternoon for attempting the very large contract of painting the town red, beginning with Nuuanu avenue, one of the main thoroughfares.

Shortly after noon on Tuesday Postmaster-General Oat made complaint at police headquarters that some one had painted red the mail box outside the Mist home on Nuuanu street, as well as the one at the corner of School street and Nuuanu avenue.

Detective Kaapa started up Nuuanu avenue at once, and upon reaching Kukui street noticed red paint on the fence running up to the Chinese store in that vicinity. At intervals all the way up Nuuanu avenue dabs of red paint were found on the Ewa side on either the fences or the telephone poles. In one or two places the letters "H. I." were found. Proceeding on further up Detective Kaapa found two flower stands at the Hobron home that had been daubed with the same kind of paint.

On the roof of the Hobron house a Portuguese and the boy Pimento were seen arranging some tin fixtures. The boy's clothes were covered with red paint. The servants about the place were questioned as to the mystery of the flower stands, and it was learned that, while they had not seen Pimento paint these, they had seen him daub a piece of pipe that lay near by.

Pimento was called down and questioned, but he gave evasive answers. However, upon arrival at the police station he confessed the whole thing and told of how the red paint he had used was some that had been rejected by the Portuguese plumber whom he was helping at Hobron's, and which he was ordered to return to the tin shop for the proper kind. He had nothing special to do on the way down, and thought to furnish himself amusement by artistic dashes of the brush upon anything that happened to come in his way.

This is by no means the first escapade. In his story yesterday he confessed that he and his father, who were suspected of being the "ghosts" in a certain haunted house on the Ewa side of Waikahalulu bridge last year, were the people who threw stones at the windows and caused them to give out those peculiar sounds which so many people noticed at the time. It will be remembered that, although Pimento and his father were arrested, nothing could be proved regarding their complicity in the affair. The boy stated that he and his father stood right in amongst the policemen detailed to watch the house, and threw stones at the house without being detected.

Added to these shortcomings is another which Pimento will not forget

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very soon. Three years ago he was tried, convicted and sentenced to two years in the reform school for setting fire to the Halawa canefields on Hawaii. This likewise he did for fun.

The red paint case came up in the Police Court yesterday, but was continued until Friday morning.

BARELY ESCAPES DEATH.

Electric Light Pole Falls With the Line Foreman Upon it.

Pinned to the Ground in an Uncomfortable Manner—Saved Through the Agency of a Bench.

Had it not been for a certain bench last night, J. Kaalokai, line foreman of the Government Electric Light works, would have been crushed to death under an electric light pole. As it was he escaped with but slight injury.

It was about 7:20 o'clock and Kaalokai had climbed the pole on Richards street just outside the hotel, for the purpose of turning on the current necessary to light the band stand for the concert by the Hawaiian Band.

He had almost reached the iron boxes containing the switches when the pole fell over into the hotel yard and just a little makai of the stand. It struck the fence, shattering this by its tremendous force, and then struck the bench, which fortunately held it.

Kaalokai had made an attempt to jump, but the pole fell in the direction he had sought to throw himself, and he was pinned under the uppermost part of it. Had it not been for the bench near the fence, Kaalokai would have been crushed to death. As it was, the pole struck him in the back, injuring him slightly.

An examination of the pole brought to light a pretty state of affairs. The part near the ground had rotted away, leaving a piece about three inches in diameter to support a large pole which it would take two men to lift. Attention has already been called to dangerous telephone and electric light poles. The incident of last evening is perhaps even better than the columns of the press when it comes to a remedy of some kind. Some one asked last night, "Who's to blame?" but no one volunteered an answer.

HAWAIIAN FOURTH.

Program Arranged for Fitting Celebration—Prizes to be Given.

The following program has been arranged by a committee of citizens for the Hawaiian part of the celebration to take place on the Fourth of July.

Appropriations to the amount of a thousand dollars have been made, and the outlook is promising for a good double celebration. One of the features will be the elegant exhibition of fireworks.

A public reception will be held by President and Mrs. Dole from 10 to 12 a. m.

Bicycle Relay Race, 7 a. m.
Parade of First Regiment, 8:30.
Reception at Executive Building, 10 to 12 a. m.

National Salute, twenty-one guns, 12 m.

Field sports at baseball grounds, 1:30 to 4.

Baseball, 4.
Acquatic Sports, 4:30.
Fireworks, 7:30.

The ball game, the same as everything else, is free and all are invited.

These are the committees:

Finance—Andrew Brown, J. A. McCandless, W. C. Wilder, Jr.
Parade, Salute and Band—Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, Major McLeod and Captain Smith.

Sports—J. W. Jones, Ed. Towse, T. B. Murray, F. B. McStocker.

Fireworks—J. A. Kennedy, W. R. Sims, W. G. Ashley, John Emmeluth, J. S. Martin, J. H. Fisher, W. H. Hoogs.

AMERICAN CELEBRATION.

Efforts Centered Upon Ball and Literary Exercises.

The American Fourth of July Committee held another meeting last night at which there was quite a free expression of opinion and a further cutting down of the program to prevent in-

terference with the Hawaiian Committee.

In consequence of the apparent desire of the organization to hold the athletic events at the ball grounds, instead of Independence Park, the American Committee withdrew its offer to use Independence Park and decided not to hold the usual picnic.

This summer the American celebration down to a ball on the evening of the 3d, salutes morning and evening of the Fourth, and literary exercises in the pavilion. The committee has decided to concentrate its energies on what amounts to two events and carry those through in the proper American style.

The time of holding the literary exercises has not been definitely decided, owing to the hour set for the President's reception. The function at the Park will follow as soon after the reception as possible. Rev. D. P. Birnie has consented to deliver the address of the day.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE SHOOT

Challenge Received From the Denver Rifle Club.

William H. Bell, late of Denver, Colo., but at present in charge of the Linotypes in the Hawaiian Gazette Company, has received a letter from J. N. Lower, on behalf of the Denver Rifle Club, requesting him to act for that organization in arranging a match between their team and a team of Honolulu riflemen. The matter has been submitted to Captain Dodge, of the Sharpshooters, and will probably be brought up at the next meeting of the Sharpshooters, and very likely a match will be arranged.

This match, if it comes off, will be an interesting international event, being a case of Greek meeting Greek, as it were, for the Denver Club stands very high in rifle circles in the States. The Hawaiian Sharpshooters can put a team in the field, however, that will make it interesting for the Denver men.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Metropolitan Meat Market Driver's Spinal Cord Injured Yesterday.

Frightened Horses the Cause of the Unfortunate Accident—Chances of Recovery Small.

While driving one of the large meat wagons in the rear of the Metropolitan Meat Market, King street, at about 9:15 a. m. yesterday, Edward Stronberg, an employee of the meat company, sustained injuries to his spine which will most likely prove fatal.

He had just driven into the back yard with a rather spirited team of horses, and noticing that a native was following him in another wagon, backed toward the shed adjoining the rear of the market proper in order to allow him to pass. The horses became frightened and backed up suddenly. The shed being low, one of the iron bolts holding the girders struck Stronberg in the back of the neck and doubled him up on the seat. This did not seem to hurt him much, and he stood up to drive ahead. The horses made a plunge and Stronberg's chest came into contact with the large wooden girder. He was thrown upon the seat, striking the back of this with great force.

When Albert Hassels of the Metropolitan Meat Company rushed out to help the man he was found with his head hanging down toward the back part of the wagon and his legs dangling sideways toward the front. He was as limp as a rag.

For a few moments Stronberg was unconscious, but came to upon application of water. He was examined by Dr. Ryder and ordered removed to the hospital, where it was found that his backbone was dislocated and the spinal cord injured in the dorsal region. The dislocation was replaced. The great danger comes from the injury to the spinal cord, which in such cases usually results in death. Dr. Ryder stated last night that the chances for the man's recovery were but small.

DR. HUSTLE'S TROUBLE.

Co. D Minstrels Preparing for a First-class Show.

In the performance given some months ago by the talented members of Company D the only thing lacking was dancing. With the exception of Overshiner there seemed to be no member of the company capable of getting out on the boards and shaking a shoe. Under the graceful management of Mr. Finney three of the boys have been drilled into the way of doing a song and dance that will be a feature of the show.

The afterpiece, which has been christened "The Hawaiian Medical Association," promises to be one of the funniest things seen since the old Kaimiloa.

The first part contains a number of new songs and sayings and things that will bring applause from the audience. In the olio Mr. Finney will do an entirely new club-swinging act, different in every respect from anything he has done here before.

Lieutenant Lasher Departs.

Lieut. Lasher of the U. S. S. Adams left for his home in Oakland by the Mariposa yesterday. Mrs. Lasher, wife of the lieutenant, at one time a society favorite at her home, has recently been hypnotized by a fake evangelist there until her condition borders on mania, and she has become so wrapped up in her religion that she was ready to abandon home and family. It is understood the lieutenant's visit is in reference to this trouble.

THE CLASS OF '96.

Exercises at Kamehameha Schools Last Night.

Illness of Dr. Hyde Causes a Change in Program—Interesting Essays by Graduates.

At the graduating exercises at the Kamehameha School for Boys last night, after the Rev. Stephen Desha had delivered the invocation the Kamehameha Choir sang, and owing to the illness of the vice-president, Rev. C. M. Hyde, instead of his address the salutatory and an essay on "The Building of Roads a Factor in Civilization," was delivered by E. L. Jones.

Miss Richards then sang a very pretty piece called "Colleen Asthore," and carried away the house and a floral tribute. R. M. Duncan delivered an able address on "Hawaiian Mythology," and after other able addresses J. A. Smith delivered the valedictory.

The program in full is given below. The hall was beautifully decorated and the class motto, "Make the Ideal Real," was conspicuous.

Invocation.....Rev. Stephen Desha
Music.....Selected
Kamehameha Choir.

Salutatory and Essay—"The Building of Roads a Factor in Civilization".....E. L. Jones
Music.....Selected
Miss Richards.

Essay....."Hawaiian Mythology".....R. M. Duncan.
Essay....."The Need of Play".....W. K. Kalaiwaa.

Music.....Selected
Glee Club.
Essay....."Class Prophecy".....H. K. Oana.

Essay and Valedictory—"The Making of an Engine".....J. A. Smith
Class Song.....

Address—"The Value of a Teacher's Moral Influence".....S. W. Meheula
Address—"The Place of the Hawaiian in Education".....W. H. Beers

Conferring of Certificates.
Benediction.

Class of '96—"Make the Ideal Real."
Rudolph Meyer Duncan, Egbert Moehanna Kauhane, Lowell Kalamahai Kupua, Daniel Punohuula Alimoku, Edward Kekuni Wongham, Henry Kawaihoia Oana, William Kameleamoku Kalaiwaa, Edwin Kaimiolo Montgomery, Joseph Augustine Smith, Jonathan Kupa Holi, Elias Likolehua Jones, Chas. Ako Aki.

Normal Class—Solomon William Meheula, '93; Matthew Hoonani Kane, '93; Isiah Kukalani Pahee, '95; William Kamaiali Naipo, '95; William Harry Beers, '95.

ANNEXATION.

[The New York Mail and Express.]
The Republican party should not and will not ignore the voice of Hawaii repeating the appeal of that young Republic for annexation to the United States. Undoubtedly the act of President Cleveland's administration that will involve his record in the deepest infamy, and for which he would most gladly seek oblivion, was the attempt to subvert free government in Hawaii, and restore the burlesque and semi-barbarous monarchy which has so long disgraced those Islands. That attempt, to use the saying of a celebrated French statesman, was "worse than a crime—it was a blunder." But it was also a crime, and a crime of the most infamous character, against American principles and traditions, against the past, present and future of the American Republic, and against our kinsmen in the Pacific who had built up the commonwealth of Hawaii as an outpost of American civilization and a guardian of American interests in that vast ocean manifestly destined to be an arena of mighty events.

"Never before had an American President—happily for our country—come so dangerously near treason to national interests and violation of his own constitutional obligations. While Mr. Cleveland did not actually declare war upon Hawaii, he conveyed to President Dole and his Government the impression that force would be used to compel compliance with the Cleveland demand for Dole's surrender to the deposed Queen, who had already avowed her purpose, in a dispatch which Cleveland had suppressed, to behead every member of the Provisional Government! We doubt whether the history of any free country contains a chapter more infamous than this.

The American people, with almost unanimous voice, demanded that the crime should cease, that the American navy should not be used to crush an infant Republic, and that Hawaii be treated and regarded as under American protection until the time should come for the star of the Pacific to be added to the galaxy of our Union. Probably never since the civil war had public opinion been so strongly aroused. Even Cleveland felt its force, and he sought by subterfuge and suppression to evade the responsibility for his own deliberate policy. Hawaii was permitted to go forward in the path of progress without any further avowed attempt on the part of the Cleveland administration to interfere with its liberties.

And now Hawaii again asks that the work which the last Republican administration had not time to complete be undertaken and accomplished under the next, and that the patient waiting of four years shall be rewarded by admission into the American Union. The call must not go unheeded. The St. Louis convention should declare clearly and unequivocally for the annexation of Hawaii and for the honorable termination of the struggle against despotism and Clevelandism, during which our kinsmen in the Pacific have so nobly proved their title to the American name and to American citizenship.



Miss Katie Rosenkrantz
Ulster, Penn.

Scrofula

The Worst Case the Doctors Ever Saw

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:"
"Dear Sirs:—I wish to testify to the great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For some time I had been troubled with scrofula, which early last winter assumed a very bad form.

Sores Appeared on My Face and hands and gradually increased in number until they reached to my shoulder. The doctors said it was the worst case of scrofula they ever saw and also went so far as to say it was incurable. I tried ointments and other remedies but to no avail. A friend recommended Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Sarsaparilla, and although I was completely discouraged, as a last chance I resolved to give it a trial. After taking one bottle I noticed the sores had commenced to heal. After the sixth bottle

They Were All Healed. I continued to take it, however, until I had used nine bottles, and now I am perfectly well."

Miss KATIE ROSENKRANTZ, Ulster, Penn.
Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

Spencerian Steel Pens.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

The standard pen among expert and careful writers in the United States and Canada.

No. 1—College, for Schools.
No. 2—Counting House, for Accountants.
No. 3—Commercial, for Correspondents.

Sold by all Stationers in the Hawaiian Islands.
PROPRIETORS SPENCERIAN PEN COMPANY,
New York - - - N. Y., U. S. A.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1896—

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maiala Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

Friday.....June 5

*Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makana, Maiala Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday.....June 2

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamao and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent.
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A SPECIALTY AT GAZETTE OFFICE. TELEPHONE 88.

ART EXHIBITION WILL OPEN TODAY.

Hugo A. Fisher's Magnificent
Collection Open to Public.

ARE MAGNIFICENT SUBJECTS.

Merced River—Yosemite, a Favorite in
Oil—Famous Marsh Scenes—An Art-
ist who Paints Portraits or Rugged
Mountains With Equal Ease.

The sixty-three paintings by Hugo
A. Fisher now on view in the art rooms
of the Pacific Hardware Company form
the grandest collection, from an artistic



PEACE AND PLENTY.

[Sketched by Harry Roberts of the Advertiser from the original painting by Hugo Fisher.]

point of view, ever seen in this country.
Mr. Fisher, though hardly in the mid-
dle period of life, has a reputation as
an artist extending from Europe to Ha-
waii, for even in this little community
his paintings will be found in the resi-
dences of men who are admirers of art
for art's sake.

Some years ago W. M. Giffard visited
Mr. Fisher's studio in San Francisco
and made a selection of his, at that
time, recent paintings, and brought
them here. Since then there has been
a desire in the breasts of other people
here to possess them without having to
go to San Francisco to secure them.
Through some of the people who have
seen his paintings Mr. Fisher was in-
duced to come here and exhibit his pic-
tures and make sketches and paintings
of scenery around the Islands.

Considering that the city had but re-
cently been deluged with the work of
that prince of romancers, W. H. Hil-
lard, the undertaking was rather great,
but the people who sent the request
knew the work of both artists and were
confident of the success of Mr. Fisher.
The artist's handling of the various
subjects differs in many respects from
that of most artists; his technique, his
perfect knowledge of colors and ability
to place them effectively has given Mr.
Fisher a reputation which comes only
to men whose everyday toll is performed
conscientiously.

Of the sixty-three pictures in the ex-
hibition by Mr. Fisher but three are in
oil, the largest, No. 57, being a view
of the Merced River, in the grand valley
of the Yosemite. This view is from the
bank of the river and facing two of
the famous peaks there, and from the
cloud-tipped summit of one the river
gushes forth in a magnificent waterfall,
disappearing again behind a foothill
and hidden from view until it appears
again flowing around a tree-sheltered
bend, and widening out until it be-
comes a transparent lake. Focus the
picture with your hand and the entire



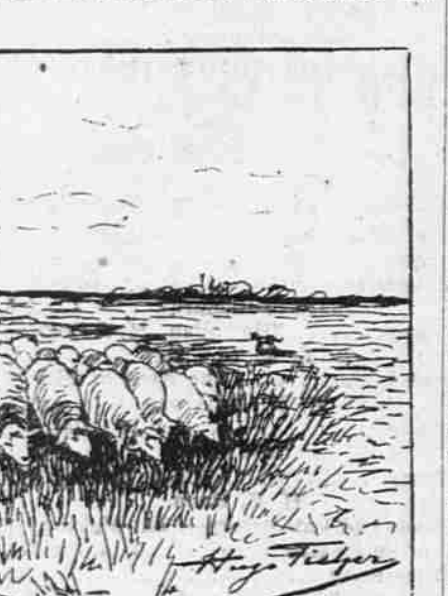
MARSH ON LONG ISLAND.

[Sketched by Harry Roberts of the Advertiser from the original painting by Hugo Fisher.]

scene is before you in magnificent
grandeur and lifelike effect. There is
nothing lost in the picture, and the at-
mospheric effect is attained in such a
capital manner that the painting may
be described as one marvelously true
to nature.

Another oil that will attract the at-
tention of the visitor is No. 56, a scene
on the American River, more weird
than the other, and one that is sug-
gestive of fine sport with rod and gun.
On the left bank of the river a num-
ber of dead trees stand sentinel-like,
while in the background stand the giant
mountains which make the strong
points in the painting. It is full of ac-
tion, is this picture, and with a stretch
of imagination one can hear the wa-
ter going over the falls.

To say that Artist Fisher's works in
oil are superior to those he has painted
in water colors would be wrong. If
there is a difference it is in the
strength of the colors. His methods in
water color are different from those of
the average artist, and it is in the dif-
ference in the handling that one might
with some degree of truth decide that
his No. 56 in the exhibition, "Twilight
in California," is superior to the scene
on the American River. The public has
been educated to expect in water color
sketches a flat illustration of the paint-
er's idea of the subject, a boldness of
execution and quantity of laying in by
washes without regard to detail. In
this class of paintings the purchaser is
left to supply what is lacking in detail,
and to do this his art gallery must be a
larger room than is found in Honolulu
built houses. Mr. Fisher's paintings are
effective without sacrificing technique;
his paintings bear close inspection at
arm's length, nor do they lose in effect
when hung at a distance. Take his No.
54, a winter scene representing a flock
of sheep being driven home through a
snow storm. The closest examination
only reveals to the student that it has
been done in water colors; its strength
and the magnificence of the handling
conceal the fact. The first of the sheep,
snow-covered, are so well depicted that



MERCED RIVER—YOSEMITE.

[Sketched by Harry Roberts of the Advertiser from the original painting by Hugo Fisher.]

No. 54 is lost to memory by an entire
change of scene. Here is the op-
posite of winter. Behind the trees
in the background of the picture the
sun has gone down, leaving but an or-
ange glow as a remembrance of the
glory of the day. On the horizon, but
dimmed by distance, are some farm
houses, and on the left middle fore-



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mountains which make the strong
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of imagination one can hear the wa-
ter going over the falls.

HEALTH BOARD DOES BUSINESS.

Dr. Weddick of Kawaihau,
Kauai, Resigns.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES CLOSED.

Most of the Time of the Session Taken
up in Informal Discussion—Letters
From W. O. Smith Read by Minis-
ter Cooper—Petition From Lepets.

At the regular weekly meeting of the
Board of Health yesterday afternoon,
there were present President Emerson,
Minister Cooper, Drs. Day and Mon-
sarrat, Messrs. Lansing, Reynolds and
Kellipio.

Dr. Monsarrat's report showed all the
cattle received from three places on
this island affected with fluke liver.

Fish Inspector Kellipio's report show-
ed 50,206 fish received during the week
ending June 21st. Of this number 500
were condemned.

A communication from Dr. Weddick,
Government physician at Kawaihau,
Hanalei, on the island of Kauai, asked
that his resignation be accepted in or-
der to allow him to fill a post at Ewa.
Resignation accepted.

It seems that "they are after" Jack
McVeigh's scalp. Another application
for his position was received from H.
S. Padgett. Placed on file.

A petition signed by about 150 promi-
nent residents of Kona, asking that Dr.
Lindley be retained as Government
physician in his old position, was read.
Action on petition deferred.

The matter of charges against C. T.
Akana was postponed.

A petition from several lepers in the
jail at Kalaupapa asked that they be
pardoned. This was addressed to the
Executive at first, but was presented to
the Board of Health for suitable infor-
mation. Referred to Mr. Meyer for a
speedy reply.

The various tenders for supplies, thir-
ty-nine in number, for the leper settle-
ment were opened and placed on file
for consideration at a special meeting
to be held at 4 p. m. Friday.

Minister Cooper read letters from W.
O. Smith, the substance of which was



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[Sketched by Harry Roberts of the Advertiser from the original painting by Hugo Fisher.]

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points in the painting. It is full of ac-
tion, is this picture, and with a stretch
of imagination one can hear the wa-
ter going over the falls.

already been published in the columns
of this paper.

Inspector Kellipio spoke of complaint
on the part of some people regarding
fish that have been kept on ice and then
sold on the market. He wanted signs
to be put up instructing people that
such and such was iced fish. This being
merely a matter of detail, Mr. Kellipio
was given permission to do what he
asked.

KAMEHAMEHA CLASS DAY.

Interesting Exercises at That In-
stitution Yesterday Afternoon.

Yesterday was one replete with in-
terest for Kamehameha students and
parents and friends having the welfare
of that institution at heart.

The Class Day exercises of the class
of '96, including the normal class, took
place in the afternoon in the presence
of a number of interested guests. One
of the main features of the program
was the planting of a class tree, in
which all the members of the class of
'96 took part. President Dole was pres-
ent and delivered a short address to
the graduates on matters of particular
interest to them, giving good advice
and wishing them God speed in their
future work. Mrs. Dole was another of
the prominent guests.

After the exercises autographs were
exchanged as a reminder in times to
come, of the pleasant days spent at
Kamehameha.

In the evening the Preparatory school
boys presented a very interesting pro-
gram in the gymnasium. There were
present four or five hundred people.

Now is the time to provide yourself
and family with a bottle of Cham-
berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy as a safeguard against an at-
tack of bowel complaint during the
summer months. It costs but 25 cents
and is almost sure to be needed before
the summer is over. This remedy
never fails, even in the most severe
cases, and is in fact the only prepara-
tion that can always be depended upon.
When reduced with water it is pleas-
ant to take. For sale by all druggists
and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co.,
agents for H. I.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MAUI RACING ASSOCIATION

AT
Spreckels' Park, Kahului,



ON
July 4th, 1896

OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

Races to Commence at 10 O'clock A. M.
Sharp.

1. PONY RACE—1 mile dash. Free for
all. For Ponies 14 hands and under.
Purse \$50.
2. TROTTING RACE—Mile heats. Best
2 in 3. For Horses without a record
of 3:10 or better. Purse \$75.
3. RUNNING RACE—Half mile and re-
peat. Free for all Hawaiian bred
Horses. Purse \$75.
4. RUNNING RACE—One mile dash.
Free for all. Purse \$150.
5. TROTTING AND PACING TO HAR-
NESS—One-mile heats, best 3 in 5.
For horses without a record of 2:30.
Purse \$150.
6. RUNNING RACE—One mile dash.
Free for all Hawaiian bred Horses.
Purse \$125.
7. NOVELTY RACE—Free for all Ha-
waiian bred Horses, \$25 for each
quarter. Purse \$100.
8. MULE RACE—Running, one mile
dash. Free for all. Purse \$50.
9. MAIDEN PONY RACE—Half-mile
dash. Free for all. Winners of Race
1. to carry twelve pounds overweight.
Purse \$40.
10. (HANDICAP) RUNNING RACE—
Three-quarters mile dash. For Ha-
waiian bred Horses owned by Maui-
ites. Purse, \$75.

All entries are to be made with the
Secretary before 12 o'clock, THURS-
DAY, June 25th, 1896. Entrance fees to
be 10 per cent of the purse unless oth-
erwise specified.

All races to be run or trotted under
the rules of the Maui Racing Associa-
tion.

All Horses are expected to start un-
less withdrawn by 10 o'clock a. m. on
July 3d, 1896.

General Admission 50 Cents
Grand Stand (extra) 50 Cents and \$1
Quarter Stretch Badges \$5
Per order of Committee.

A. N. KEPOIKAI,
Secretary Maui Racing Association.
1768-4t



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.
ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOG-
NIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale
throughout the world indicates its inimitable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a
trial should do so at once.

IS PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE. Powell's Balsam
of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY.
Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world pro-
claims its great worth.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY.
IT NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.
SEE TRADE MARK ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1834.

FOR A COUGH.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS
THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND
AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN COLONIES.

Bottles in 1/4, 1/2, and 3/4 sizes.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D.
BENSON, SMITH & CO.
HOBSON DRUG CO.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-
PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the co-
partnership existing between Bruce
Waring and Chas. S. Desky, under the
firm name of Bruce Waring & Co., is
hereby dissolved by mutual consent,
and Chas. S. Desky assumes all the li-
abilities of the said firm and collects all
outstanding debts belonging to the said
Company.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1896.

BRUCE WARING & CO.
BRUCE WARING.
CHAS. S. DESKY.

1767-3ta

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most dis-
tressing cough, soothe
the inflamed membrane,
loosen the phlegm, and
induce refreshing sleep.
For the cure of Croup,
Whooping Cough, Sore
Throat, and all the pul-
monary troubles to which
the young are so liable,
there is no other remedy so effec-
tive as

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

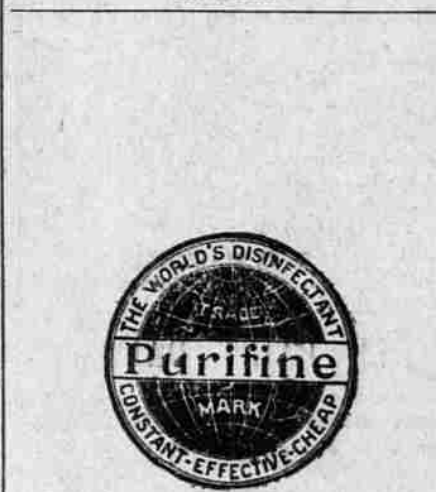
A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions

63 The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
is prominent on the wrapper and is blown
in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap
imitation.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.



What Is
PURIFINE?

It is the new disinfectant which
has superseded all other disinfect-
ants, being a scientific compound,
having no odor, yet possessing the
qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should
be placed in every house in Hono-
lulu where odors and germs of dis-
ease exist. They are placed free
of charge, taken care of and kept
working day and night for \$1.00
per month. It's an innovation, but
on scientific principles, and ap-
peals to everyone of common sense.

The idea is this: The distributor
drops two drops a minute, day and
night. Foul odors are killed, yet
no disagreeable smell of carbolic
acid or crude disinfectants takes
its place. You don't know that a
powerful disinfectant is being used
if you judge by the lack of odor.
But it's doing the duty—doing it
well. Can we show you the "Ideal
Automatic Distributor"? Our Mr.
Washburn will call, if you'll tele-
phone to

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at
the Lowest Prices by
H. HACKFELD & CO.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO., L.D.

Replaudes, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.,
Agents.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

The fine bark Edward May, C. A. John-
son master, will sail from New York for
Honolulu on or about May 1st, 1896.

For particulars, call or address

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Kilby street, Boston, o

C. Brewer & Co., L.D.,

Agents, Honolulu.

4246-m

Hawaiian Fertilizing Company

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of

All Kinds of Fertilizers

Phosphates,

Potash

and Ammonia,

Separately or in Compounds. In quan-
ties to suit. Correspondence and order
solicited.

A. F. COOKE, Manager.

RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL

KINDS AT GAZETTE OFFICE

FOURTH CELEBRATION IN HILO TOWN.

Powder Will be Burned for
Both Nations.

BAD FIRE ON THE TUG ROVER.

Society Still Booming—Party for Miss
Forbes-Relief Society Organized.
Portuguese Will Have One of Their
Owa—Dr. Williams New House, Etc.

HILO (Hawaii), June 21.—Despite the continued wet weather the society circles of Hilo have not allowed the week to slip by quietly. During one pleasant day last week there was a happy gathering on Coconut Island.

On Thursday evening the Social Club met in the parlors of the Hilo Hotel for a few hours indulgence in dancing and there was a large crowd present and all had a good time.

On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winter entertained friends at dinner.

At the invitation of Miss Harriet Austin the young ladies of Hilo enjoyed a sociable afternoon on Saturday at the home of Judge and Mrs. S. L. Austin. It was announced that the affair should be a thimble bee, and although most of the young ladies came prepared to stitch, stitch, it is doubtful whether much was accomplished in that line of diversion. The busiest part of the day was spent over the chocolate cups and ice cream dishes. The affair was given in honor of Miss Hattie Forbes, who leaves today for her home in Honolulu after a year's residence in Hilo.

The regular monthly social of the First Foreign Church takes place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Severance tomorrow evening.

Considerable enthusiasm has been aroused over the coming celebration of the Fourth of July, the day being a twice holiday in Hawaii. Public meetings have been held twice during the past week, and the leading committees reported their enthusiasm and encouragement over the progress made toward perfecting arrangements for the dual celebration. Owing to the nature of the occasion it has been decided to omit all literary exercises and invite all classes to participate in the festivities of the day. All sorts of sports have been suggested, but the program has not been perfected. The committee of arrangements consists of the following: J. R. Wilson, J. A. Scott, C. C. Kennedy, C. F. Cawley, F. J. McDonald, L. T. Grant, Wm. Vannatta, G. K. Wilder and W. A. Hardy.

F. M. Wakefield is chairman of the Finance Committee, with a coterie of assistants from the several adjacent districts. Messrs. E. B. Barthrop and Arthur Richardson and Dr. E. L. Hutchinson have been charged with arranging for a ball on the eve of the Fourth.

The nucleus of a new society has been forming for some time, and last Saturday evening the first regular meeting of the "Hilo Relief Society" was held at Fireman's Hall. Dr. C. H. Wetmore was elected president. The object of the society is to afford relief to the sick and needy of all nationalities, excepting the Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and South Sea Islanders. In the original drafting of the by-laws, but before accepting the by-laws, it was decided to include Hawaiians in the membership roll. And now there is talk among the Portuguese of organizing a society similar in motives to the "Hilo Relief Society," for giving assistance to the sick and destitute of their colony. The Chinese and Japanese look to the welfare of their own as a rule.

About 6:30 p. m. Friday the engineer of the tug Rover discovered the little steamer afire. She was in Reed's bay at the time, and the engineer had left her but a few moments before, when on returning the deck was well ablaze. He telephoned to town at once for assistance, and after strenuous efforts to stay the flames, she was saved from entire destruction. The agent, E. E. Richards, was unable to say whether or not there was any insurance on the tug. She belongs to the owners of the Matson packet line of sailing vessels and has been used for several years for hauling scows to and from the vessels with sugar and freight, and for towing vessels in and out of the bay. All of the upper portion was burned, the hull alone being left.

Carpenters are busily engaged in erecting a pretty cottage on the premises of Robert Forrest, on the corner of School and Ponoahawili streets. It is intended to have it ready for occupancy by the first of August. Dr. Williams and bride, who are to be married on the 22d of next month, will make the place their home after their return from their wedding tour.

The last Kinau brought up a large number of passengers, including a number of Raymond & Whitcomb excursionists, the returning legislators, and several prominent business men of town.

Rev. C. W. Hill returned from Honolulu after a two weeks' stay at the metropolis, during which time he was in attendance at the convention of ministers held there. He occupied the pulpit of Central Union Church on several occasions, greatly to the interest of his hearers.

Mrs. J. P. Howatt and daughter Muriel were passengers on the Kinau. After a few days spent in Hilo they went to their Olaa coffee ranch, with Mr. Howatt. They are newcomers in the district and will form a pleasant addition to the Olaa settlers. Their claim

is near the twenty-mile post. Mrs. Howatt is a sister to Thos. Wall of Wall Nichols Co., Honolulu.

The Rhoderick Dhu, Rock, master,

was towed to sea by the Hawaii on Saturday morning. She had 38,748 bags of sugar aboard. Miss Perry of Papaikou was her only passenger.

Aloha Charleston!

The U. S. S. Charleston, Coffin, commander, steamed out of the harbor with the homeward pennant flying at about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Just as she started out, the U. S. S. Adams men gave three cheers and were answered by the Charleston men. The band aboard the latter ship played "Home, Sweet Home," "Auld Lang Syne" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me" in succession, the last of which brought smiles and tears simultaneously from many pretty faces strung out along the water front to catch a last glimpse of the departing man-of-war, and incidentally the departing officers.

HARD TO PLEASE.

We score the Weather Bureau
For the rain we didn't get,
And then we score it once again
For making roads so wet.

We score the Weather Bureau
For the breeze that doesn't blow,
And then we score it harder yet
For the gales that bluster so.

We score that bureau right and left,
All up and down the land,
And still it stays in business
At the same old stand.

—Chicago Record.

WHAT IS THAT ONE THING?

It seems like an absurdity, yet it is true all the same. I mean that you might have a cellar full of wood and coal and still shiver with cold; and you would if it were not for one thing. "Oh, that is so obvious," you may say. "It was hardly worth while to hint at it. Anybody can see it with his eyes shut. All the better for me, then; I shan't have to explain. And by the same sharpness you will be able to pick out the important point in two short letters I am about to copy for you."

The first runs thus: "In December, 1890, my daughter (Mrs. M. J. Muther) got into a low, weak, nervous condition. Do what she would, she could not get up her strength. Gradually she wasted away until everyone thought she was in a decline, and had not long to live. In fact, she was so low and dejected she did not care whether she lived or not. She was under a doctor for six months, but his medicines did her no good. My husband then said, 'My daughter, I will now see what I can do for you.' What he meant was that he would have her take a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. He had used it himself when he was ill, and thought it might prove as beneficial to her as it had to him."

"Mrs. Muther said she was willing to try the Syrup, although she had little or no faith in its helping one as bad as she was. For if she really had consumption we know there is no cure for that. My husband, however, got a bottle from Mr. Hume, the chemist, in Rochdale Road, and my daughter began taking it. After the first bottle we saw a great improvement. She could eat, and the food caused her no pain. She continued with this remedy, and gradually gained strength, but it took some time to bring her round. She was so very low and weak. After a time she was able to get about, and never looked behind her. Since then she has been strong and well. We have told many persons how Mother Seigel's Syrup restored her to sound health, and are willing you should publish this statement of the facts. (Signed) (Mrs.) Margaret Watson, 11 Ruby street, Bury, Oct. 8, 1895."

"In March, 1893," says the second letter, "I began to fall in health. I could not say exactly what ailed me. I felt low, weak and tired, and had no strength for anything. My appetite fell away, and what little food I ate gave me great pain at the chest and side. My hands and feet were cold, and nearly all the color left me. I was often in so great pain I could hardly do any work. I was frequently sick, and could keep no kind of food down."

"I got weaker and weaker, in spite of all that was done, and had to be off my work for seventeen weeks. In this way I went on until November of the same year—1893. Then I happened to read about Mother Seigel's Syrup and what it had done for others suffering like me. I got a bottle of this medicine from Mr. W. Heywood, grocer, in Oldham Road, and after taking only the half of it I felt much better. I could eat without pain, and was stronger and brighter every day. When I had finished the bottle I was quite cured, and have had no return of the complaint since. I have told many others about what the Syrup did for me, and out of thankfulness I am willing my letter should be made public. (Signed) Miss Lydia E. Morton, 1 Greaves street, Middleton Junction, near Manchester, October 10, 1895."

Both these ladies say that they were very weak, and that their food—of which they could take but little—did them no good. In the midst of plenty they were actually starving. So much wasted was one of them that it was believed she had consumption. The event showed that they both suffered from dyspepsia and nothing else. But that was quite enough, and besides, it often runs into consumption and other fatal maladies. By setting the stomach right, Mother Seigel's Syrup fully cured them both.

Coals and wood are useless without means to light a fire; and bread and meat are as nothing unless we can digest them and make them part of our flesh and bone. That is easy to see and important to remember. And it is its power to help nature work this transformation that makes Mother Seigel's Syrup so wonderful a remedy.

"Disfigured For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with
Unsightly skin diseases.
Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls?

It means isolation, seclusion.
It is a bar to social and business success.
Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when

Doctors fail,
Standard remedies fail,
And nostrums prove worse than useless? Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve.

It is easy to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.

CUTICURA REMEDIES
Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics—

Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.

There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.

It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.

25c. invested in a tablet of CUTICURA SOAP

Will prove most convincing.

In short,

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

And its cures are simply marvellous.

SPRINKLE CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. 4. PORTER, THOMPSON AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.



ALUMINUM CANE KNIFE
E. O. HALL & SON
HARDWARE
SHIP CHANDLERY
SUCCESS FILTERS
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
HAW. GAZ. CO.

THE "TROPIC"

Is a pure, unadulterated lubricant, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular.

A large number of mills are using it, and we are having new orders every week. Those who use it once, want it right along. The

seers and cane cutters. It is the best knife ever offered for sale here. Try it. STEP IN AND LOOK at our "SUCCESS" FILTERS. We have a CRYSTAL ONE that shows the whole process at a glance. It is the best and easiest cleaned filter known. We will show you also our new

ALUMINUM CANE KNIFE. We have a SPLENDID stock of Hardware, Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise on hand, and are adding to it by nearly every new arrival.

E. O. HALL & SON,
Corner Fort and King Streets, Honolulu.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.
P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia,
Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer,
Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.
ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.
For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châles, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

\$35

BED ROOM SETS

BEDSTEAD,
BUREAU,
WASHSTAND,
TABLE,
TWO CHAIRS,
ROCKER,
—7 PIECES IN ALL.
POLISHED OAK.

The best thing ever offered in this market for the money. Call and see this Set.

ODD DRESSERS,

\$12 and Upwards.

We have a few of these from broken Sets and are selling them off fast. They are worth looking at.

PORTIERES,

ALL PRICES.

New designs, colors, and the best qualities made.
These are all new goods.

WINDOW SHADES,

\$1 and Upwards.

We have cheaper ones, but call your attention to this higher class of goods. They are prettier, last longer, give better satisfaction, etc.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS.

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

J. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE
Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLOROXYNE.
Original and Only Genuine.
COUGHS,
COLD,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLOROXYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chloroxyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company,
Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELM OF MADDEBURG
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street, - San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shortland, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.
COMMERCIAL PRINTING A
SPECIALTY AT GAZETTE
OFFICE. TELEPHONE 88.

ART EXHIBITION WILL OPEN TODAY.

Hugo A. Fisher's Magnificent
Collection Open to Public.

ARE MAGNIFICENT SUBJECTS.

Merced River—Yosemite, a Favorite in
Oil—Famous Marsh Scenes—An Artist
who Paints Portraits or Rugged
Mountains With Equal Ease.

The sixty-three paintings by Hugo
A. Fisher now on view in the art rooms
of the Pacific Hardware Company form
the grandest collection, from an artistic



PEACE AND PLENTY.

[Sketched by Harry Roberts of the Advertiser from the original painting by
Hugo Fisher.]

point of view, ever seen in this country.
Mr. Fisher, though hardly in the mid-
dle period of life, has a reputation as
an artist extending from Europe to Ha-
waii, for even in this little community
his paintings will be found in the resi-
dences of men who are admirers of art
for art's sake.

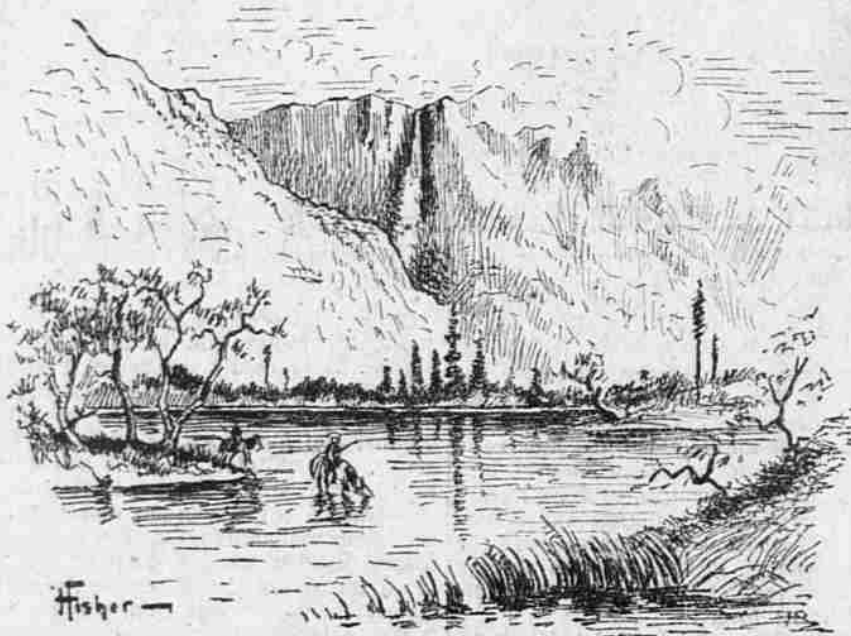
Some years ago W. M. Giffard visited
Mr. Fisher's studio in San Francisco
and made a selection of his, at that
time, recent, paintings, and brought
them here. Since then there has been
a desire in the breasts of other people
here to possess them without having to
go to San Francisco to secure them.
Through some of the people who have
seen his paintings Mr. Fisher was in-
duced to come here and exhibit his pic-
tures and make sketches and paintings
of scenery around the Islands.

Considering that the city had but re-
cently been deluged with the work of
that prince of romancers, W. H. Hil-
lard, the undertaking was rather great,
but the people who sent the request
knew the work of both artists and were
confident of the success of Mr. Fisher.

The artist's handling of the various
subjects differs in many respects from
that of most artists; his technique, his
perfect knowledge of colors and ability
to place them effectively has given Mr.
Fisher a reputation which comes only
to men whose everyday toil is performed
conscientiously.

Of the sixty-three pictures in the ex-
hibition by Mr. Fisher but three are in
oil, the largest, No. 57, being a view
of the Merced River, in the grand valley
of the Yosemite. This view is from the
bank of the river and facing two of
the famous peaks there, and from the
cloud-tipped summit of one the river
gushes forth in a magnificent waterfall,
disappearing again behind a foothill
and hidden from view until it appears
again flowing around a tree-sheltered
bend, and widening out until it be-
comes a transparent lake. Focus the
picture with your hand and the entire

To say that Artist Fisher's works in
oil are superior to those he has painted
in water colors would be wrong. If
there is a difference it is in the
strength of the colors. His methods in
water color are different from those of
the average artist, and it is in the dif-
ference in the handling that one might
with some degree of truth decide that
his No. 36 in the exhibition, "Twilight
in California," is superior to the scene
on the American River. The public has
been educated to expect in water color
sketches a flat illustration of the paint-
er's idea of the subject, a boldness of
execution and quantity of laying in by
washes without regard to detail. In
this class of paintings the purchaser is
left to supply what is lacking in detail,
and to do this his art gallery must be a
larger room than is found in Honolulu
built houses. Mr. Fisher's paintings are
effective without sacrificing technique;
his paintings bear close inspection at
arm's length, nor do they lose in effect
when hung at a distance. Take his No.
54, a winter scene representing a flock
of sheep being driven home through a
snow storm. The closest examination
only reveals to the student that it has
been done in water colors; its strength
and the magnificence of the handling
conceal the fact. The first of the sheep,
snow-covered, are so well depicted that



MERCED RIVER—YOSEMITE.

[Sketched by Harry Roberts of the Advertiser from the original painting by
Hugo Fisher.]

No. 54 is lost to memory by an entire
change of scene. Here is the op-
posite of winter. Behind the trees
in the background of the picture the
sun has gone down, leaving but an or-
ange glow as a remembrance of the
glory of the day. On the horizon, but
dimmed by distance, are some farm
houses, and on the left middle fore-



MARSH ON LONG ISLAND.

[Sketched by Harry Roberts of the Advertiser from the original painting by
Hugo Fisher.]

scene is before you in magnificent
grandeur and lifelike effect. There is
nothing lost in the picture, and the at-
mospheric effect is attained in such a
capital manner that the painting may
be described as one marvelously true
to nature.

Another oil that will attract the at-
tention of the visitor is No. 56, a scene
on the American River, more weird
than the other, and one that is sug-
gestive of fine sport with rod and gun.

On the left bank of the river a num-
ber of dead trees stand sentinel-like,
while in the background stand the giant
mountains which make the strong
points in the painting. It is full of ac-
tion, is this picture, and with a stretch
of imagination one can hear the wa-
ter going over the falls.

ground is a row of stunted willows.
The creek flowing in the center of the
sketch shows well the reflected light
of the sky; the dock leaves floating on
the surface are as natural as an artist
of Mr. Fisher's ability can paint them.
On leaving this one favors the marsh
afterglow pictures of the artist because
nothing could be finer; nothing that
could make the picture true to nature
has been overlooked.

But let the visitor continue around
the gallery, inspecting the paintings in
their turn, winter, summer, animal or
marine, and his ideas as to superiority
of subject will be dimmed; he finds
each one the best, the collection better
than has been seen here in years, if
ever, and one no better than his
fellow.

HEALTH BOARD DOES BUSINESS.

Dr. Weddick of Kawaihau,
Kauai, Resigns.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES CLOSED.

Most of the Time of the Session Taken
up in Informal Discussion—Letters
From W. O. Smith Read by Minis-
ter Cooper—Petition From Lepers.

At the regular weekly meeting of the
Board of Health yesterday afternoon,
there were present President Emerson,
Minister Cooper, Drs. Day and Mon-
sarrat, Messrs. Lansing, Reynolds and
Kelliplo.

Dr. Monsarrat's report showed all the
cattle received from three places on this
Island affected with fluke liver.

Fish Inspector Kelliplo's report show-
ed 50,206 fish received during the week
ending June 21st. Of this number 500
were condemned.

A communication from Dr. Weddick,
Government physician at Kawaihau,
Hanalei, on the Island of Kauai, asked
that his resignation be accepted in or-
der to allow him to fill a post at Ewa.
Resignation accepted.

It seems that "they are after" Jack
McVeigh's scalp. Another application
for his position was received from H.
S. Padgett. Placed on file.

A petition signed by about 150 promi-
nent residents of Kona, asking that Dr.
Lindley be retained as Government
physician in his old position, was read
Action on petition deferred.

The matter of charges against C. T.
Akana was postponed.

A petition from several lepers in the
jail at Kalaupapa asked that they be
pardoned. This was addressed to the
Executive at first, but was presented to
the Board of Health for suitable infor-
mation. Referred to Mr. Meyer for a
speedy reply.

The various tenders for supplies, thir-
ty-nine in number, for the leper settle-
ment were opened and placed on file
for consideration at a special meeting
to be held at 4 p. m. Friday.

Minister Cooper read letters from W.
O. Smith, the substance of which has

already been published in the columns
of this paper.

Inspector Kelliplo spoke of complaint
on the part of some people regarding
fish that have been kept on ice and then
sold on the market. He wanted signs
to be put up instructing people that
such and such was iced fish. This being
merely a matter of detail, Mr. Kelliplo
was given permission to do what he
asked.

KAMEHAMEHA CLASS DAY.

Interesting Exercises at That In-
stitution Yesterday Afternoon.

Yesterday was one replete with in-
terest for Kamehameha students and
parents and friends having the welfare
of that institution at heart.

The Class Day exercises of the class
of '96, including the normal class, took
place in the afternoon in the presence
of a number of interested guests. One
of the main features of the program
was the planting of a class tree, in
which all the members of the class of
'96 took part. President Dole was pres-
ent and delivered a short address to
the graduates on matters of particular
interest to them, giving good advice
and wishing them God speed in their
future work. Mrs. Dole was another of
the prominent guests.

After the exercises autographs were
exchanged as a reminder in times to
come, of the pleasant days spent at
Kamehameha.

In the evening the Preparatory school
boys presented a very interesting pro-
gram in the gymnasium. There were
present four or five hundred people.

Now is the time to provide yourself
and family with a bottle of Cham-
berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy as a safeguard against an at-
tack of bowel complaint during the
summer months. It costs but 25 cents
and is almost sure to be needed before
the summer is over. This remedy
never fails, even in the most severe
cases, and is in fact the only prepara-
tion that can always be depended upon.
When reduced with water it is pleas-
ant to take. For sale by all druggists
and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co.,
agents for H. I.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Mauui Racing Association

AT
Spreckels' Park, Kahului.



July 4th, 1896

OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

Races to Commence at 10 O'clock A. M.
Sharp.

1. PONY RACE—1 mile dash. Free for
all. For Ponies 14 hands and under.
Purse \$50.
2. TROTTING RACE—Mile heats. Best
2 in 3. For Horses without a record
of 3:10 or better. Purse \$75.
3. RUNNING RACE—Half mile and re-
peat. Free for all Hawaiian bred
Horses. Purse \$75.
4. RUNNING RACE—One mile dash.
Free for all. Purse \$150.
5. TROTTING AND PACING TO HAR-
NESS—One-mile heats, best 3 in 5.
For horses without a record of 2:30.
Purse \$150.
6. RUNNING RACE—One mile dash.
Free for all Hawaiian bred Horses.
Purse \$125.
7. NOVELTY RACE—Free for all Ha-
waiian bred Horses, \$25 for each
quarter. Purse \$100.
8. MULE RACE—Running, one mile
dash. Free for all. Purse \$50.
9. MAIDEN PONY RACE—Half-mile
dash. Free for all. Winners of Race
1, to carry twelve pounds overweight.
Purse \$40.
10. (HANDICAP) RUNNING RACE—
Three-quarters mile dash. For Ha-
waiian bred Horses owned by Mau-
lites. Purse \$75.

All entries are to be made with the
Secretary before 12 o'clock, THURS-
DAY, June 25th, 1896. Entrance fees to
be 10 per cent of the purse unless oth-
erwise specified.

All races to be run or trotted under
the rules of the Maui Racing Associa-
tion.

All Horses are expected to start un-
less withdrawn by 10 o'clock a. m. on
July 3d, 1896.

General Admission 50 Cents
Grand Stand (extra) 50 Cents and \$1
Quarter Stretch Badges \$5
Per order of Committee.

A. N. KEPOIKAI,
Secretary Maui Racing Association.
1768-4t



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOG-
nized COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale
throughout the world makes its medicinal value
20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a
trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam
of Aniseed is the old and trusted COUGH REMEDY.
Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world
proclaims its great worth.

COSENS THE PHEGEM IMMEDIATELY.
NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.
SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.
See the words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road,
London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.
SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDER-
ING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS
TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.
FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS
THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND
AND CAPE COLONIES.
Bottles 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D.
BENSON, SMITH & CO.
HOBSON DRUG CO.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-
PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the co-
partnership existing between Bruce
Waring and Chas. S. Desky, under the
firm name of Bruce Waring & Co., is
hereby dissolved by mutual consent,
and Chas. S. Desky assumes all the li-
abilities of the said firm and collects all
outstanding debts belonging to the said
Company.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1896.
BRUCE WARING & CO.
BRUCE WARING.
CHAS. S. DESKY.
1767-3ta

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



Will relieve the most dis-
tressing cough, soothe
the inflamed membrane,
loosen the phlegm, and
induce refreshing sleep.
For the cure of Croup,
Whooping Cough, Sore
Throat, and all the pul-
monary troubles to which
the young are so liable,
there is no other remedy so effect-
ive as

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions

65—The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown
in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap
imitation.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.



What Is PURIFINE?

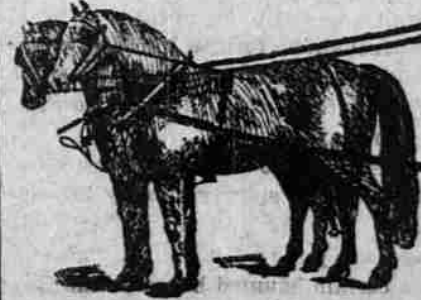
It is the new disinfectant which
has superseded all other disinfect-
ants, being a scientific compound,
having no odor, yet possessing the
qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should
be placed in every house in Hono-
lulu where odors and germs of dis-
ease exist. They are placed free
of charge, taken care of and kept
working day and night for \$1.00
per month. It's an innovation, but
on scientific principles, and ap-
peals to everyone of common sense.
The idea is this: The distributor
drops two drops a minute, day and
night. Foul odors are killed, yet
no disagreeable smell of carbolic
acid or crude disinfectants takes
its place. You don't know that a
powerful disinfectant is being used
if you judge by the lack of odor.
But it's doing the duty—doing it
well. Can we show you the "Ideal
Automatic Distributor?" Our Mr.
Washburn will call, if you'll tele-
phone to

The Hollister Drug Co

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

For the Hawaiian Islands.



ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.

(Successor to Charles Hammer.)

Manufacturer and Dealer in

All Kinds of

Saddlery and Harness.

Orders from the other Islands promptly

attended to.

Corner King and Fort Sts.

P. O. Box 322. Honolulu.

RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL
KINDS AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both
water and oil is the surest in-
dication of a refined taste among
the ladies of the Islands. We
are in a position to supply the
demand

A full supply of colors,
brushes, oils, varnish and can-
vas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory
picture framing, is due largely
to the taste displayed in the
selection of mouldings that
will harmonize with the pic-
ture. We have the taste and
mouldings. Let us give you a
suggestion.

King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importa-
tions by their iron bark "Paul
Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger"
from Europe and by a num-
ber of vessels from
America, consisting
of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons,
Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Re-
gattas, Drills, Mosquito Net-
ting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and
Colored Merinos and Cashmeres,
Satin, Velvets, Plushes,
Capes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silesias, S'erve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian
Cloth, Molesters, Mettons, Serge,
Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers,
Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Ho-
sery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and
Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and
Embroideries, Cutlery, Per-
fumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture,
Reichstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron
Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liq-
uors, Beers and Mineral Waters,
Oils and Paints, Caustic
Soda, Sugar, Rice and
Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap-
ping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press
Cloth, Roofing-lates, Square
and Arch Firebricks,
Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized
Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized
Corrugated Iron, St-e-i Rails
(18 and 20) Railroad
Bolts, Spikes and
Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers,
Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden
Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's
and El Dorado Flour, salmon,
Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at
the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO., L.D.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

Agents.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

Boston Line of Packets

The fine bark Edward May, C. A. John-
son master, will sail from New York for
Honolulu on or about May 1st, 1896.

For particulars, call or address

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Kilby street, Boston, o

C. Brewer & Co., L'd.,

Agents, Honolulu.

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Hawaiian Fertilizing Company

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of

All Kinds of Fertilizers

Phosphates,

Potash

and Ammonia,

Separately or in Compounds. In quan-
tities to suit. Correspondence and order
solicited.

A. F. COOKE, Manager.

FOURTH CELEBRATION IN HILO TOWN.

Powder Will be Burned for
Both Nations.

BAD FIRE ON THE TUG ROVER.

Society Still Booming—Party for Miss
Forbes-Relief Society Organized.
Portuguese Will Have One of Their
Own—Dr. Williams New House, Etc.

HILO (Hawaii), June 21.—Despite the continued wet weather the society circles of Hilo have not allowed the week to slip by quietly. During one pleasant day last week there was a happy gathering on Coconut Island.

On Thursday evening the Social Club met in the parlors of the Hilo Hotel for a few hours indulgence in dancing and there was a large crowd present and all had a good time.

On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winter entertained friends at dinner.

At the invitation of Miss Harriet Austin the young ladies of Hilo enjoyed a sociable afternoon on Saturday at the home of Judge and Mrs. S. L. Austin. It was announced that the affair should be a thimble bee, and although most of the young ladies came prepared to stitch, stitch, it is doubtful whether much was accomplished in that line of diversion. The busiest part of the day was spent over the chocolate cups and ice cream dishes. The affair was given in honor of Miss Hattie Forbes, who leaves today for her home in Honolulu after a year's residence in Hilo.

The regular monthly social of the First Foreign Church takes place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Severance tomorrow evening.

Considerable enthusiasm has been aroused over the coming celebration of the Fourth of July, the day being a twice holiday in Hawaii. Public meetings have been held twice during the past week, and the leading committees reported their enthusiasm and encouragement over the progress made toward perfecting arrangements for the dual celebration. Owing to the nature of the occasion it has been decided to omit all literary exercises and invite all classes to participate in the festivities of the day. All sorts of sports have been suggested, but the program has not been perfected. The committee of arrangements consists of the following: J. R. Wilson, J. A. Scott, C. C. Kennedy, C. F. Cawley, F. J. McDonald, L. T. Grant, Wm. Vannatta, G. K. Wilder and W. A. Hardy.

F. M. Wakefield is chairman of the Finance Committee, with a coterie of assistants from the several adjacent districts. Messrs. E. B. Barthrop and Arthur Richardson and Dr. E. L. Hutchinson have been charged with arranging for a ball on the eve of the Fourth.

The nucleus of a new society has been forming for some time, and last Saturday evening the first regular meeting of the "Hilo Relief Society" was held at Fireman's Hall. Dr. C. H. Wetmore was elected president. The object of the society is to afford relief to the sick and needy of all nationalities, excepting the Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and South Sea Islanders. In the original drafting of the by-laws, Hawaiians were excluded from membership, but before accepting the by-laws, it was decided to include Hawaiians in the membership roll. And now there is talk among the Portuguese of organizing a society similar in motives to the "Hilo Relief Society," for giving assistance to the sick and destitute of their colony. The Chinese and Japanese look to the welfare of their own as a rule.

About 8:30 p. m. Friday the engineer of the tug Rover discovered the little steamer afire. She was in Reed's bay at the time, and the engineer had left her but a few moments before, when on returning the deck was well ablaze. He telephoned to town at once for assistance, and after strenuous efforts to stay the flames, she was saved from entire destruction. The agent, E. E. Richards, was unable to say whether or not there was any insurance on the tug. She belongs to the owners of the Matson packet line of sailing vessels and has been used for several years for hauling scows to and from the vessels with sugar and freight, and for towing vessels in and out of the bay. All of the upper portion was burned, the hull alone being left.

Carpenters are busily engaged in erecting a pretty cottage on the premises of Robert Forrest, on the corner of School and Ponoahawili streets. It is intended to have it ready for occupancy by the first of August. Dr. Williams and bride, who are to be married on the 22d of next month, will make the place their home after their return from their wedding tour.

The last Kinau brought up a large number of passengers, including a number of Raymond & Whitcomb excursionists, the returning legislators, and several prominent business men of town.

Rev. C. W. Hill returned from Honolulu after a two weeks' stay at the metropolis, during which time he was in attendance at the convention of ministers held there. He occupied the pulpit of Central Union Church on several occasions, greatly to the interest of his hearers.

Mrs. J. P. Howatt and daughter Muriel were passengers on the Kinau. After a few days spent in Hilo they went to their Olua coffee ranch, with Mr. Howatt. They are newcomers in the district and will form a pleasant addition to the Olua settlers. Their claim

is near the twenty-mile post. Mrs. Howatt is a sister to Thos. Wall of Wall Nichols Co., Honolulu.

The Rhoderick Dhu, Rock, master, was towed to sea by the Hawaii on Saturday morning. She had 38,748 bags of sugar aboard. Miss Perry of Papaikou was her only passenger.

Aloha Charleston!

The U. S. S. Charleston, Coffin, commander, steamed out of the harbor with the homeward pennant flying at about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Just as she started out, the U. S. S. Adams men gave three cheers and were answered by the Charleston men. The band aboard the latter ship played "Home, Sweet Home," "Auld Lang Syne" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me" in succession, the last of which brought smiles and tears simultaneously from many pretty faces strung out along the water front to catch a last glimpse of the departing man-of-war, and incidentally the departing officers.

HARD TO PLEASE.

We score the Weather Bureau
For the rain we didn't get,
And then we score it once again
For making roads so wet.

We score the Weather Bureau
For the breeze that doesn't blow,
And then we score it harder yet
For the gales that bluster so.

We score that bureau right and left,
All up and down the land,
And still it stays in business
At the same old stand.

—Chicago Record.

WHAT IS THAT ONE THING?

It seems like an absurdity, yet it is true all the same. I mean that you might have a cellar full of wood and coal and still shiver with cold; and you would if it were not for one thing. "Oh, that is so obvious," you may say. "It was hardly worth while to hint at it. Anybody can see it with his eyes shut. All the better for me, then; I shan't have to explain. And by the same sharpness you will be able to pick out the important point in two short letters I am about to copy for you."

The first runs thus: "In December, 1890, my daughter (Mrs. M. J. Muther) got into a low, weak, nervous condition. Do what she would, she could not get up her strength. Gradually she wasted away until everyone thought she was in a decline, and had not long to live. In fact, she was so low and dejected she did not care whether she lived or not. She was under a doctor for six months, but his medicines did her no good. My husband then said, 'My daughter, I will now see what I can do for you.' What he meant was that he would have her take a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. He had used it himself when he was ill, and thought it might prove as beneficial to her as it had to him."

"Mrs. Muther said she was willing to try the Syrup, although she had little or no faith in its helping one as bad as she was. For if she really had consumption we know there is no cure for that. My husband, however, got a bottle from Mr. Hume, the chemist, in Rochdale Road, and my daughter began taking it. After the first bottle we saw a great improvement. She could eat, and the food caused her no pain. She continued with this remedy, and gradually gained strength, but it took some time to bring her round. She was so very low and weak. After a time she was able to get about, and never looked behind her. Since then she has been strong and well. We have told many persons how Mother Seigel's Syrup restored her to sound health, and are willing you should publish this statement of the facts. (Signed) (Mrs.) Margaret Watson, 11 Ruby street, Bury, Oct. 8, 1895."

"In March, 1893," says the second letter, "I began to fall in health. I could not say exactly what ailed me. I felt low, weak and tired, and had no strength for anything. My appetite fell away, and what little food I ate gave me great pain at the chest and side. My hands and feet were cold, and nearly all the color left me. I was often in so great pain I could hardly do any work. I was frequently sick, and could keep no kind of food down."

"I got weaker and weaker, in spite of all that was done, and had to be off my work for seventeen weeks. In this way I went on until November of the same year—1893. Then I happened to read about Mother Seigel's Syrup and what it had done for others suffering like me. I got a bottle of this medicine from Mr. W. Heywood, grocer, in Oldham Road, and after taking only the half of it I felt much better. I could eat without pain, and was stronger and brighter every day. When I had finished the bottle I was quite cured, and have had no return of the complaint since. I have told many others about what the syrup did for me, and out of thankfulness I am willing my letter should be made public. (Signed) Miss Lydia E. Morton, 1 Greaves street, Middleton Junction, near Manchester, October 10, 1895."

Both these ladies say that they were very weak, and that their food—of which they could take but little—did them no good. In the midst of plenty they were actually starving. So much wasted was one of them that it was believed she had consumption. The event showed that they both suffered from dyspepsia and nothing else. But that was quite enough, and besides, it often runs into consumption and other fatal maladies. By setting the stomach right, Mother Seigel's Syrup fully cured them both.

Coals and wood are useless without means to light a fire; and bread and meat are as nothing unless we can digest them and make them part of our flesh and bone. That is easy to see and important to remember. And it is its power to help nature work this transformation that makes Mother Seigel's Syrup so wonderful a remedy.

"Disfigured For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with
Unsightly skin diseases.
Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls?

It means isolation, seclusion.
It is a bar to social and business success.
Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when

Doctors fail,
Standard remedies fail,
And nostrums prove worse than useless?
Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve.

It is easy to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.

CUTICURA REMEDIES
Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics—

Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.

There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.

It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.

25c. invested in a tablet of CUTICURA SOAP

Will prove most convincing.

In short,

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

And its cures are simply marvellous.

SPEDDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. 4. PORTER, DUFF AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.



THE "TROPIC"
Is a pure, unadulterated lubricant, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular.

A large number of mills are using it, and we are having new orders every week. Those who use it once, want it right along. The

seers and cane cutters. It is the best knife ever offered for sale here. Try it STEP IN AND LOOK AT OUR "SUCCESS" FILTERS

We have a CRYSTAL ONE that shows the whole process at a glance. It is the best and easiest cleaned filter known. We will show you also our new

FRUIT or MANGO PICKERS

ALUMINUM CANE KNIFE
Has found its way to many of the plantations on the islands, and is spoken of in the highest terms by everyone to it by nearly every new arrival

E. O. HALL & SON,
Corner Fort and King Streets, Honolulu.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.
G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.
P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR
Artificial Fertilizers.
ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia,
Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer,
Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.
ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.
For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Island Visitors
TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR

Dry Goods
AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châles, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices
L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

\$35

BED ROOM SETS

BEDSTEAD,
BUREAU,
WASHSTAND,
TABLE,
TWO CHAIRS,
ROCKER,
—7 PIECES IN ALL.
POLISHED OAK.

The best thing ever offered in this market for the money. Call and see this Set.

ODD DRESSERS,
\$12 and Upwards.

We have a few of these from broken Sets and are selling them off fast. They are worth looking at.

PORTIERES,
ALL PRICES.

New designs, colors, and the best qualities made.
These are all new goods.

WINDOW SHADES,
\$1 and Upwards.

We have cheaper ones, but call your attention to this higher class of goods. They are prettier, last longer, give better satisfaction, etc.

HOPP & CO.
Furniture Dealers,
CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.
Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.
DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS.
Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS
AND

Patent Medicines
At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS

Metropolitan Market
KING STREET.

Choicest Meats
From Finest Herds.

J. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied
ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE
Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Holes; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

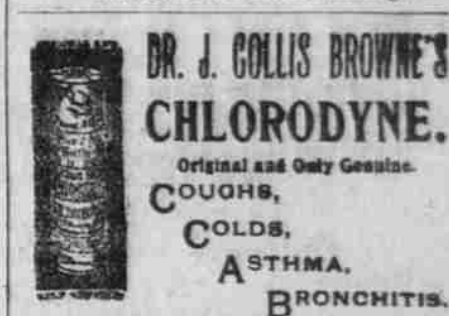
Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer
J. T. DAVENPORT.
33, Great Russell St. London, W. C.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

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Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELM OF MADDEBURG
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

HEALDS
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street, - San Francisco,
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.
C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A SPECIALTY AT GAZETTE OFFICE. TELEPHONE 88.

LEO. F. G. HARDEN BOBS UP SERENELY.

(Continued from First Page.)

cancelled and returned. There were no more checks in the book, but there were several loose checks in the drawer. Some of these were taken out of the book for the obvious purpose of getting Mr. Strong's signature, and also the consecutive number of the checks. The numbers of the forged checks were very near the correct numbers. The checks, however, were not cashed at the Southern Bank, as the teller, Mr. Munford, saw at once that the signature was not that of Mr. Strong, and refused to pay them.

When Mr. Strong heard of the forgeries he did some detective work on his own account. He went to Messrs. Cooper and Tubery and secured an account from them of how the checks were passed, and a description of the man who had passed them. The description fitted Harden exactly. Mr. Cooper said that the man who passed the checks on him gave him name as Leonard, and purchased a dollar's worth of groceries, which he ordered sent to his room at the Palmetto House on Bryan street. Mr. Strong went to the Palmetto House, accompanied by a friend, and made inquiries. He was informed that Harden had had a room there but that he had left Saturday night for Charleston, giving instructions, however, that if any one called for him the people of the house were to say that they knew nothing of his whereabouts, but if a friend should inquire for him they might tell him that he had gone to the lighthouse in Charleston. Mr. Strong was shown Harden's room and he found there a lot of letters which Harden had torn up and thrown into a corner. The fragments were pasted together. There were several letters from his mother in Glasgow, Scotland, just such letters as a mother would write. The writer was evidently a gentlewoman, though in reduced circumstances. There was also a letter to Harden from some one in Chicago signing herself "Cora."

About 9:30 o'clock Saturday night Harden rushed into the Morning News office. He had evidently been drinking and was laboring under excitement, which was ascribed to drink.

"I just wanted to say good-bye," he exclaimed. "I am going to get out of town, but I had to break the law to do it. It will make a nice sensation for you in a few days. Let me down gently, will you?"

Harden said he was going to Charleston and intended to beat his way on the train.

"Say, do you want a few letters from the Soudan?" he exclaimed as he started out the door. "If you do I'll send you a few."

Harden's remark about breaking the law was ascribed to drink and a natural habit of talking wildly. He had on a pair of new shoes and a bundle under his arm, evidently shirts or laundry. When the forgeries became known suspicion fell upon Harden at once. The description given by Mr. Tubery fitted him exactly.

Chief of Police McDermott said last night that no report of the matter had been made to him. He knew, however, that Harden had left the city Saturday night, and laid the forgeries to him as soon as he heard of it. There would have been no trouble in arresting Harden, the chief said, if the matter had been promptly reported to the police as soon as the forgeries were discovered, and he had little doubt that he could be found now if wanted.

Mr. Strong said that he was afraid Harden would repeat the use of his name in Charleston, as he had carried a supply of his cards along with him, which he might use as he did here, or worse still, he might attempt to pass himself as Mr. Strong after getting further north.—The News, Savannah (Ga.), May 24.

BADLY WANTED NATIVE.

Born. Brought up and Spent a Great Part of His Time in Prison.

Arrested Tuesday Night While in Mischief and Finds Several War-rants Awaiting Him.

George Nakolo, alias Paahao, the latter of which names means prisoner, has come to grief again and has bumped up against a regular hornet's nest of warrants.

A mounted patrolman was sent to Kakaako late Tuesday night in response to a telephone message which conveyed the impression that some shooting was going on at Kumuhii's house. Upon arrival there Paahao was arrested on complaint of Kumuhii, who complained that the former had entered the house while he was asleep and that upon attempting to put him out had tried to "do him up" in a scuffle. Paahao finally got outside and in order to keep off people whom Kumuhii had called to his aid to expel the intruder, had fired off a revolver.

It was found Wednesday morning that Paahao was wanted by H. E. Walker and T. V. King for taking bicycles for a short time and keeping them indefinitely. Then again he is wanted for assault and battery on W. Wardell.

Paahao has quite a spotted career. He was born in prison twenty years ago and spent several years of his life there. When he was but 10 years of age he was sent to the reform school for a long term for larceny. At 16 years of age he was given nine months

in prison for another case of larceny, and last year his term in prison for vagrancy ended January 1st. Since that time he has figured in the escapades already given.

Paahao is a natural born villain, and seems to be unhappy unless in some mischief which will end by his being sent to his natural home behind the prison walls.

Military Appointments.

Commissions have been issued to Dr. C. B. Cooper as regimental surgeon, with the rank of Major; Dr. James T. Wayson to be surgeon of the First battalion, with rank of Captain, and Dr. R. P. Myers to be surgeon of the Second battalion, with rank of Major.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Chinese in quarantine will be released today.

The last sale of Ewa Plantation stock brought \$170.

The S. S. Kinai will sail at 10 a. m. today and return July 3.

The Spencerian pens have held the market for nearly forty years.

Hon. W. S. North, son of Lord North, and wife are on the Mariposa.

S. W. Wilcox, sheriff of Kauai, and his son went to California yesterday.

Prof. Ingalls left for the East yesterday. It is said he will return with a bride.

Prof. Koebele was busy yesterday inspecting plants which arrived by the Mariposa.

Commissioner Marsden leaves Honolulu today to walk to J. M. Horner's place, Kukaia.

The Hawaiian will proceed direct to Monterey to take part in the Fourth of July celebration.

Dr. John Weddick has accepted the appointment as Government physician at Ewa plantation.

Hawaiian Minister Hatch is spending the summer at Portsmouth, N. H. Mrs. Hatch is in San Francisco.

Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M., will hold a meeting at 7:30 this evening. Work in Third Degree.

E. Hammer of Benson, Smith & Co., who has been quite seriously ill for some time, is slowly recovering.

It is stated that Mr. Deskey has disposed of a one-third interest in the Hilo tract to Andrew Brown for \$1,000.

Henry H. Renton will act under full power of attorney from J. R. Renton during the latter's absence from the country.

Mrs. W. H. Avery, wife of the passenger agent of the O. & S. S. Co., is a through passenger on the Mariposa for San Francisco.

The case of E. B. Barthorp vs. Kona Coffee Co. was argued before the Supreme Court by Col. Gilbert F. Little yesterday, and submitted.

Mrs. Ellis Mills, wife of the United States Consul-General and Charge d'Affaires, left for her home in Virginia yesterday. She will visit her relatives there.

Miss Susanne Patch sailed on the Mariposa yesterday, returning about the last of August, when she will resume her music-teaching at the residence of Mrs. E. Wall.

Judge Widemann received by the Australia Wodan the largest moose head that has ever been sent to the Islands. It is very neatly mounted and will make a fine ornament.

Mothers will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy especially valuable for croup and whooping cough. It will give prompt relief and is safe and pleasant. We have sold it for years and it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction. G. W. Richards, Duquesne, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

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Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports, Thursday, June 25.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Koloa.

Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, for Kona ports.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, for San Francisco.

Missionary packet Morning Star, Garland, for Ruk.

Am. bk Fresno, Underwood, for Port Townsend.

Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, for Hamakua ports.

Stmr Kaena, Calway, for Oahu ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Nielsen, for Oahu ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kauai, per stmr James Makee, June 24.—Dr. Walters, Miss Rowena Dowsett and 9 on deck.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinai, June 24.—Volcano: C. D. Chase, W. A. Jones, J. A. Cary, T. E. Smith, W. Schneckenbeck, S. N. Hoyt. Way Ports: E. R. Hendry, C. Kaiser, G. F. Little, Mrs. J. Vierra and child, John Cook, Geo. W. Brown, Andrew Johnson, F. Brughelli, Robert Duncan, Mrs. M. E. Yarik, Miss Mary Zimmers, Miss Viola Munroe, Miss Hattie Forbes, W. S. Terry, Sam Parker, Capt. J. Rose, Miss Annie Wright, Robt. Boyd, Miss Katie Harbottle, J. Rene and wife, Miss R. Boyd, Sister Bonaventura, Sister Antonio and servant, Miss Mary Kapu, Rev. S. Kapu, Capt. Henry Langrede, A. Douse and 49 on deck.

From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Mariposa, June 24.—Colonel Santa Maria and wife, W. J. Beck, Mr. Agassiz, Edwin Harrow.

From Koolau, per stmr Kaala, June 25.—Mr. Rothwell.

From Hawaii, per stmr Iwalani, June 25.—F. A. Schaefer, Akaka, and 7 deck passengers.

Departures.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, June 23.—Mrs. L. A. Thurston, Master R. Alexander, Mrs. H. G. Alexander and family, Mrs. Andrews, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Alexander, Mrs. W. O. Smith, Miss E. Smith, Mrs. Riemen-schneider, Miss Waterhouse, Miss Dickey, the Misses Wilcox, J. Neill, J. Glenn, Clarence Smith, R. Strauch, Ernest Parker, Miss Eva Parker, Miss Purdy, Miss A. K. Weed, Henry Vida and wife, Miss Lizzie Perkins and Mrs. F. C. Achong.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, June 23.—Miss Denzie, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Paulding, G. Fairchild, Mrs. H. Isenbarg, L. Kahlaum, wife and child, J. F. Clay, L. E. Atwater, J. M. Castino, M. Von Klaeden, Dr. Averdam, Miss Sharp, Edwin Anderson, Mrs. Brewer, E. Strehz, Lily Bungo, Lucy Bungo, and 50 on deck.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, June 23.—George H. Robertson, C. B. Wells, James N. K. Keola and wife, Vivian Richardson, George Forsyth, Edward Dowsett, T. C. Forsyth, Umi Mimazu, S. Matsumura, Robert W. Atkinson, E. H. Paris, W. E. Rowell, Mrs. G. J. Campbell and children, Miss C. Greenwell, R. W. Meyer and wife, Miss V. Meyer, J. K. Nahale, A. Hocking, A. Haneberg, F. Huga, I. Inishi, Col. S. Norris and 63 on deck.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Mariposa, June 25.—Miss Patch, Miss Pauahi Judd, M. S. Grinbaum, W. B. Jones and wife, C. H. Brown, Mrs. E. Mills, the Misses Kennedy, Mrs. T. G. Thrum and daughter, J. E. Reynolds, Mr. Smith, D. C. Bates, Mrs. Warner, Miss Cameron, Miss J. Jeffers, S. W. Wilcox, R. L. Wilcox, A. B. Ingalls, S. Witronski, R. R. Hind and wife, J. Renton and wife, Miss Wright, Edwin W. Fuller, St. O. E. Lasher, U. S. N., W. T. Terry, G. W. Brown, Mrs. A. C. Crandall.

BORN.

ROWAT—In this city, on June 25, 1896, to the wife of Dr. A. R. Rowat, a son.

BY AUTHORITY.

POUND NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day set apart an enclosure for the impounding of estrays in Lapaohoe and Waipunaile, District of North Hilo, Island of Hawaii, on a piece of land owned by Antonio Nobrega, on the mauka side of the Government road at Waipunaile.

In accordance with Section 2 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day appointed Antonio Nobrega Poundmaster for the above Government Pound.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, June 24, 1896.

1771-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described in the schedule hereto will be open for application on or after July 7th next under the provisions of the Land Act of 1895, for homestead leases.

Schedule.

Ten lots in Haleohii, North Kona, Hawaii, containing about eight acres each. These lots are near the upper Government road, and distant about 7½ miles from the Kailua landing.

All applications for the said lots must be made in person by the applicant, at the office of the sub-agent, in Kailua, North Kona, where plans

of the land may be seen and further particulars obtained. Information may also be obtained at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

The office of the sub-agent at Kailua will be open to receive applications at 9 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, July 7, 1896.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

1767-td

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On Monday, July 6, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Postoffice, (J. Kaelemakule's store), Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii, will be sold, at Public Auction, two lots of Government land in Waiala, N. Kona, as follows:

Lot No. 2 of Public Land, Map of Waiala, containing total area of 43 8-10 acres. The Government reserves the right to a strip fifteen feet wide from the Kailua road to Lot No. 3, if the same is required as right of way to last-named lot, the area of such strip being 1 8-10 acres.

Upset price of Lot 2, \$500.

Lot No. 3 of Public Land Map, Waiala, extending from Lot 2 to upper Government Road.

Area, 40 acres.

Upset price, \$750.

The above are good agricultural lands, from a mile to a mile and a half from the Kailua landing.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The terms of the sale are cash, or, at the option of the purchaser, one-fourth of the purchase price cash, and the remainder in equal installments in one, two and three years, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, provided, that the purchaser may pay any such installment before it is due, and thereby stop the corresponding interest.

Each purchaser shall begin substantial cultivation and improvement of his lot during the first year, and shall continue such cultivation through the succeeding two years, and shall have in cultivation at end of third year, twenty-five per cent. of his lot.

At the end of the third year, or sooner, if twenty-five per cent. of the land has been put under bona fide cultivation, the purchase price fully paid, and all conditions fulfilled, purchaser shall receive patent conferring Fee Simple Title.

Failure to perform the above conditions shall work forfeiture of interest in land.

In case of forfeiture, land to be sold at auction by the Government, and if such sale result in advance on the original price, the original purchaser to receive therefrom the amounts of his payments to the Government on account of purchase, with-out the interest and a pro rata share in such advance in proportion to the amounts of his payments. If such sale shall result, however, in a less price than the original, the amount returnable to him shall be charged with a pro rata amount of such decrease proportioned to the amounts of his payments.

An agreement shall be signed by each purchaser, with the Government, covering these conditions, and any assignment of such agreement without the prior written consent of the commissioners of Public Lands, shall work a forfeiture thereof.

Each purchaser shall pay the first installment of the purchase price immediately after the sale.

Plan showing survey may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary building, Honolulu, or at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, N. Kona, where further particulars can be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

1766-td

ELECTION NOTICE.

At the election of officers for the ensuing term, Captain Cooke Lodge, No. 353, Order Sons of St. George, the following were elected:

Wm. Richardson, president.

Henry Wright, vice president.

George S. Harris, Jr., secretary.

W. W. Wright, treasurer.

GEORGE S. HARRIS, JR., Sec'y.

1771-3ta

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.